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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT NORTHAMPTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1883.

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HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

With the compliments of
Pliny Earle, M. D.,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

HON. WILLIAM M. GAYLORD,	NORTHAMPTON.
SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.,	. . . . .	NORTHAMPTON.
ADAMS C. DEANE, M.D.,	. . . . .	GREENFIELD.
HENRY W. TAFT, Esq.,	. . . . .	PITTSFIELD.
LYMAN D. JAMES, Esq.,	. . . . .	WILLIAMSBURG.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

PLINY EARLE, A.M., M.D.,	. . . . .	SUPERINTENDENT.
EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D.,	. . . . .	ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
DANIEL PICKARD, M.D.,	. . . . .	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
DAVID G. HALL, M.D.,	. . . . .	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WALTER B. WELTON,	. . . . .	CLERK.
JOHN MERCIER,	ACTING FARMER.
DANFORD MORSE,	ENGINEER.

TREASURER.

PLINY EARLE,	NORTHAMPTON.
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Office at the Hospital.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

ROBERT H. GALLIVAN,	MALE SUPERVISOR.
LUCY A. GILBERT,	. . . . .	FEMALE SUPERVISOR.
F. JOSEPHUS RICE,	STEWARD.
MARY E. WARD,	SEAMSTRESS.
MINNIE J. HOWES,	LAUNDRESS.
CHARLES ZIEHLKE,	BAKER.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TRUSTEES' REPORT,	7
LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HOSPITAL,	13
INVENTORY OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES,	14
TREASURER'S REPORT,	15
SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,	18
General Statistics,	19
Status of Patients,	21
Recoveries,	23
Deaths,	24
Worship and Entertainment,	27
The Farm,	29
How the Hospital is supported,	33
The Finance of the last Seventeen Years,	34
Prospective Improvements and Enlargement,	36
Studies relative to the Curability of Insanity,	40
APPENDIX :	
Statistics of the Patients, twenty-four Tables,	61-78
Monthly Consumption of Gas,	78
Household Supplies to the several Departments,	79, 80
Work by Patients,	81
Articles made in the Sewing-room,	82
Upholstery done in the Year,	82
Annual Cost of Gas,	83
Trustees and their Terms of Service,	84
Officers and Employés, — Time employed,	85



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Honorable Council.

Another official year in the history of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital having expired, we, its Trustees, have the honor to present to you our twenty-seventh annual report, which gives an account of the proceedings of that period.

The special object of the institution being the custody, the care and the restoration to health of persons afflicted by disease, it would appear to be our first duty to show to what extent those objects have been attained. This is done in a general way in the following brief summary.

The number of patients in the hospital on the 1st of October, 1881, was, of men, 229, and of women, 234; making a total of 463. The number admitted in the course of the official year was, of men, 62, and of women, 62; a total of 124. Consequently the whole number who, during the last twelvemonth, have received the benefits of this institution, is 587, of whom 291 were men and 296 women.

In the course of the same period, and not including deaths, 38 men and 52 women, a total of 90, were discharged.

The whole number of deaths was 38, of which 24 were of men and 14 of women.

On the 30th of September, 1882, the closing day of the official year, the number of patients in the hospital was, of men, 229, and of women, 230; a total of 459. The daily average number of patients for the year was 461. The largest number in the house on any day was 469, on the 2d

of December, and again on the 24th of May ; and the smallest number on any day, 452, on three days in March, soon after the discharge of 10 female patients who were transferred to the State's receptacle at Tewksbury.

Of the 90 patients who left the hospital, the mental condition at the time of discharge was recorded as recovered in 28, much improved in 13, improved in 21, unimproved in 27, and not insane in 1.

For further particulars in regard to the medical history of the institution during the year, we beg leave to refer you to the more detailed report of the Superintendent, which is hereto appended.

Notwithstanding the obstacles against which we have been obliged to contend, among which are an advance in the price of meats to a point unparalleled even during the recent civil war, or within the last fifty years, an increase of the cost of flour, butter and some other articles of daily consumption, and the perhaps still greater drawback of the very remarkable drouth of July and August, which resulted in a very important diminution of the products of the farm and the garden, the regular income of the hospital was sufficient not only to defray its current expenses, but to continue, to a very considerable extent, the series of improvements of the premises in which we have heretofore been engaged.

In our last year's annual report we gave an account of the introduction, in the course of that official year, of a steam fire-pump, with its accompanying apparatus, as a further security against conflagration. A subterranean reservoir for a sufficient body of water to supply that pump in case of necessity had then been begun, but, not being completed, it was not mentioned. It was finished later in the autumn. It is circular, sixteen feet in diameter, and fourteen feet eight inches deep from the spring of the dome ; and the arch of the dome adds five feet to this depth. The whole structure is of brick, and has a capacity of about eight hundred barrels. Excepting a few inches at the surface, the excavation for it was through a solid layer of "hard-pan."

The gradual encroachment of Mill River upon the meadow west of the hospital building, now one of the most fertile and productive sections of the farm, was mentioned in a

former report, together with a statement of the preventive measures which had then been taken. In the autumn of 1881 this preventive work, which consisted of ripraps upon the southern bank of the river, was resumed, and prosecuted until prevented by the frosts of early winter. Two sections of the slope of the river bank, making a total length of four hundred and sixty-five, and an average width of about twenty-two feet, were entirely covered with rocks, as closely laid as possible. As will be perceived, the quantity of stone required was very large. Much labor was also expended in grading and filling in the bank, in order to produce a uniform and proper slope, as well as a suitable bed for the rocks. The work was well done, and, so far as it has gone, forms a barrier which apparently places that part of the meadow in security against future floods. There are other sections which will require similar protection hereafter.

One of the most expensive improvements made in the official year was the construction of a dam, together with the grading and other necessary work, for a pond intended to supply the hospital with ice. The water of Mill River, the source upon which the institution was formerly dependent for this now apparently necessary article of consumption, having become the receptacle of many impurities, it was thought unfit to be used as a beverage, and for the last two years the supply of ice for drinking purposes was purchased at an inland pond, about a mile from the hospital. Having what was considered a good site for a pond upon the premises, and only about half a mile from the hospital, we decided it best to take advantage of it. The dam, as constructed, is a specimen of strong, substantial and carefully performed stone masonry and earthwork, the duration of which is to be measured, not by the life of a man, but by the existence of an institution. The flowage will be equal to about one acre, with an average depth of perhaps four feet. The pond will be supplied by several small but permanent springs, and the surface water of perhaps fifty acres of land.

The meadow above mentioned lies low, is partially surrounded by hills of steep declivity, and is so situated that some twenty acres near its southern extremity could formerly be reached by teams only by a very circuitous route. One of

the first pieces of extra work of the current warm season was the making of a new road down the declivity near the pump-house. This road shortens the distance from the barn to that section of the meadow by more than one-half, and thus greatly facilitates the work of cultivating that portion of the farm.

The location of the road near the sand-pit, at the south-westerly corner of the meadow and near the public highway, has been altered, shortening the distance to that part of the meadow, and lessening the grade of the descent of the hill. The rough and unsightly land between the new and the old site is reduced to a gentle and uniform slope, very greatly improving the appearance of the place.

A new road has been laid out through the north grove, more remote from the hospital than the one now in use. It is intended for the heavy traffic of teams engaged in the agricultural department of the institution, as they pass between the out-buildings and the north-easterly section of the farm. The trees which stood upon the proposed roadway have been felled, and some of the rocks removed. It is hoped to make the way passable before the close of the calendar year.

A concrete sidewalk, nearly nine hundred feet in length and five feet wide, has recently been laid beside the road running from the hospital, over the east lawn, toward the entrance gate. It meets the similar walk which was laid three years ago, and thus completes a continuous foot-path of the kind from the village to the front door of the building. Other parts of the grounds around the hospital, the barn and the stable, have been improved in a similar way.

The lightning-rods originally placed upon the hospital buildings were of iron. They had become, by long exposure, so rusty as to be, if not utterly worthless, unworthy, at least, of confidence as a means of protection. Under these circumstances we believed it most prudent to replace them by a surer safeguard. This has been done by putting up very nearly four thousand feet of a cylindrical copper rod, made by James Fiske & Co., which, judging from appearances, has no superior in the market.

The Superintendent, in view of the prospective needs of the insane of the four western counties of the Commonwealth, has, in his report, suggested a means by which those necessities can be supplied. The proposition for an increase of room to meet this already growing want, by the erection of a building upon the southerly part of these premises, is one that commends itself to our judgment, and receives our approbation.

The annual report of the Treasurer has been presented to our board, and, having been audited, is hereto appended.

From the balances of the accounts it appears that, at the close of the official year, Sept. 30, 1882, there were : —

The reserve fund,	\$10,000 00
And cash assets available for future use,	27,111 54
<hr/>	
Total,	\$37,111 54
And liabilities (bills payable),	5,712 84
<hr/>	
Balance in favor of the hospital,	\$31,398 70

Besides the *cash* assets, there were on hand *purchased* provisions and supplies estimated to be worth \$16,697.65, as well as all of the yet unconsumed products of the farm and the garden.

The actual *earnings* of the hospital during the official year were : —

For State patients,	\$28,284 29
town patients,	40,178 59
private patients,	15,188 17
<hr/>	
Total,	\$83,651 05

In January last, Mr. Asa Wright, the well and widely known Farmer of the institution, resigned his office in consequence of failing health. He was elected to that office before the hospital was opened for the reception of patients, and had the immediate charge of the farm twenty-four years. The skill with which he managed it throughout that long period, has been so generally recognized as to need no setting forth in this place.

12 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

The other administrative officers who were here a year ago still remain in charge. Their number has been increased by the election, in July last, of Dr. David G. Hall, as an addition to the medical staff. Dr. Nims now holds the office of Assistant Superintendent.

In the corps of subordinate officers there has been but one change since our last report. Mrs. Ellen R. Sawyer has resigned the place of laundress, and it is now filled by Minnie J. Howes.

The institution and all of its affairs are in a condition no less satisfactory than at the time of our last report.

WM. M. GAYLORD.
S. M. SMITH.
ADAMS C. DEANE.
HENRY W. TAFT.
LYMAN D. JAMES.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 5, 1882.

LIST OF PERSONS

REGULARLY EMPLOYED AT THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
SEPT. 30, 1882.

Superintendent and physician,	per year, \$2,500 00
Assistant superintendent,	" 1,500 00
First assistant physician,	" 900 00
Second assistant physician,	" 600 00
Treasurer,	" 300 00
Treasurer, for clerk-hire and paid to a clerk,	" 200 00
Clerk,	" 900 00
Farmer,	" 480 00
Engineer,	" 900 00
Assistant clerk,	per month, 30 00
Supervisor (male),	" 35 00
Supervisor (female),	" 25 00
Assistant supervisor (female),	" 18 00
Seamstress,	" 20 00
Assistant seamstress,	" 14 00
Laundress,	" 16 00
Assistant laundress,	" 16 00
Baker,	" 46 00
Assistant baker,	" 20 00
Steward,	" 54 17
Assistant steward,	" 35 00
Attendants (male) (2),	" 30 00
Attendant (male) (1),	" 28 00
Attendant (male) (1),	" 25 00
Attendants (male) (6),	" 23 00
Attendant (male) (1),	" 21 00
Attendants (female) (12),	" 18 00
Attendant (female) (1),	" 16 00
Attendants (female) (3),	" 14 00
Night-watch (female),	" 18 00
Housework, centre (female) (2),	" 15 00
Cooks (female) (2),	" 15 00
Assistant cook (male) (1),	" 15 00
Assistant cook (female) (1),	" 14 00
Farmers' dining-room (female) (1),	" 14 00
Watchman,	" 30 00
Carpenter,	per day, 2 25
Carpenter,	" 2 00

14 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

Painter,	per month,	\$50 00
Assistant engineer,	"	32 00
Night engineer and gardener in summer,	"	30 00
Coachman,	"	25 00
Farm hand (1),	"	28 00
Farm hands (4),	"	25 00
Farm hand (1),	"	23 00
Farm hand (1),	"	21 00

In the warm season we generally hire some farm hands by the day. This year we have four, at \$1.50 per day, without board. They work mostly on improvements of the farm.

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES

ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1882.

Live stock on the farm,	\$5,221 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	7,123 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,740 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	9,365 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	11,720 50
Other furniture in inmates' department,	4,780 41
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	9,406 73
Ready-made clothing,	2,197 50
Dry goods,	3,656 30
Provisions and groceries,	3,853 80
Drugs and medicines,	550 00
Fuel,	6,440 05
Library,	800 00
Total,	\$68,854 79

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The subjoined schedule presents the financial condition of the institution for the official year 1881-82, in the form adopted in the next preceding year.

ASSETS.

Three hundred and forty acres of land,	\$40,000 00
Hospital building,	250,000 00
Two dwelling-houses,	4,000 00
Two barns,	5,500 00
Stable,	2,000 00
Other buildings,	7,000 00
	<hr/> \$308,500 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand, as per inventory appended to the Trustees' Report,	\$68,854 79
Reserve fund,	10,000 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1881,	\$5,205 38
Received from the State Treasurer,	29,196 99
from towns,	41,823 28
from individuals,	16,327 68
from sales,	2,497 21
from interest,	752 61
	<hr/> \$95,803 15

PAYMENTS.

1st. Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$26,356 67
2d. Provisions and supplies, viz.: —	
Meats of all kinds,	\$6,978 56
Fish of all kinds,	1,521 62
Fruit and vegetables,	2,395 80
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<i>\$10,895 98 \$26,356 67</i>

16 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,895 98	\$26,356 67
Flour and bread,	5,443 71	
Grain and meal for table,	911 19	
Grain and meal for stock,	2,176 27	
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	954 85	
Sugar and molasses,	2,569 70	
Butter and cheese,	4,837 89	
Salt and other groceries,	3,281 94	
		31,071 53
3d. Clothing,		3,166 79
4th. Fuel and lights,		8,024 20
5th. Medicines and medical supplies,		1,648 98
6th. Furniture, beds and bedding,		4,034 67
7th. Transportation and travelling expenses,		346 35
8th. Ordinary construction and repairs,		2,490 05
9th. Extraordinary construction and repairs,		6,774 48
10th. Real estate (peat meadow),		80 00
11th. Miscellaneous expenses, including —		
1. Farm stock,	\$1,040 50	
2. Farm supplies,	2,534 90	
3. Water,	750 00	
4. Minor expenses,	468 32	
5. Contingencies,	1,027 54	
		5,821 26
		\$89,814 98
LIABILITIES.		
Salaries and wages due Oct. 1, 1882,		\$3,500 58
Miscellaneous bills due,		2,212 26
		\$5,712 84
Due the institution for board Oct. 1, 1882:		
from State,	\$6,955 46	
towns,	11,271 19	
individuals,	2,796 72	
interest,	100 00	
Due from Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1882,	5,988 17	
		27,111 54
		\$21,398 70
SUMMARY.		
Total receipts,		\$95,803 15
Total payments,		89,814 98
		\$5,988 17
Total liabilities,		5,712 84
Total debts due the institution,		27,111 54
Total expenditures,		89,814 98

Dividing this sum by 461.66, the average number of patients,
 we have the average expenditure per patient, . . . \$194 56
 And the average weekly expenditure, per patient, of . . . 3 74

Deducting from the total expenditures, \$89,814 98
 The extraordinary expenses, 6,774 48

We have the current expenses, \$83,040 50

Dividing \$83,040.50 by 461.66, the average number of pa-
 tients, we have the average expenditure per patient, . . . \$179.873
 Making the average weekly expenditure per patient, . . . 3.459

Adding to the current cash expenditures, \$83,040 50
 The decrease of personal assets, 958 86

We have the apparent necessary cost for the year, . . . \$83,999 36

Dividing \$83,999.36 by 461.66, the average number of pa-
 tients, we have, as the annual cost of each patient, . . . \$181.95
 Making the average weekly cost of each patient, . . . 3.498

PLINY EARLE, *Treasurer.*

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 5, 1882.

Having audited the accounts of the Treasurer, we find every entry
 justified by a sufficient voucher.

ADAMS C. DEANE.
 WM. M. GAYLORD.

OCTOBER 5, 1882.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The annual official report of an institution for the insane, if strictly confined to its legitimate object, a narrative and statistical exposition of the proceedings and results of the official year which it covers, soon becomes almost as uniform and fixed in its general features and character as “The Farmers’ Almanac, by Robert B. Thomas,” and perhaps quite as monotonous. The writers of those periodical missives may persistently rack their brains in the search for diversity or novelty, but the fruits of their labor are rarely abundant. They may alter the arrangement of subjects as much as they please in the endeavor to produce an apparent variety, but, after all, the same ground must be gone over, and what is at first view gained by such change is more than counterbalanced by the loss in systematic arrangement. “The Farmers’ Almanac” would not be greatly improved by a reversal of the order of months, beginning with December and ending with January, or by any alternate, promiscuous, or haphazard selection of them, to be placed in the order of succession. Nature’s order of sequence in the months is the best.

There is, in the treatment of the affairs of a public institution like this, a natural and logical sequence of subjects, but little if any less determined than that of the order of time, and he who attempts to disregard it, does so to the detriment not of himself alone, but also of his readers, — if he be sufficiently fortunate to have any. The horse at the primitive cider-mill of our fathers, and the prisoner upon the steps of a tread-mill will both find it to their interest to pursue their course patiently, agreeably to the “inevitable

logic of events," rather than to attempt to reverse the order of things or to arrange them promiscuously in the hope to avoid monotony.

For the reasons given I begin my subject at its beginning, by a tabular statement of the movement of the population of the hospital, and the general results, in regard to the patients, of the proceedings of the official year.

1. General Statistics, 1881-82.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital, Oct. 1, 1881,	229	234	463
Admitted within the year,	62	62	124
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year, . .	291	296	587
Discharged within the year,	62	66	128
Viz., as recovered,	13	15	28
as much improved,	4	9	13
as improved,	7	14	21
as unimproved,	14	13	27
as not insane,	0	1	1
Deaths,	24	14	38
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1882,	229	230	459
Viz., supported as State patients, . . .	85	76	161
as town patients,	118	126	244
as private patients,	26	28	54
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	289	291	580
admitted,	61	58	119
recovered,	13	15	28
Daily average number of patients,	230.52	231.14	461.66

The whole number of admissions within the year was, of men 62, and of women 62; a total of 124. This is the number of *patients* or *cases* admitted, and it is worthy of remark that the two sexes were equal.

One of the men and 3 of the women were admitted twice each, and consequently the 4 *persons* appeared as 8 *patients*. This reduced by 4 the number of *persons* admitted. Another woman, who was in the hospital at the beginning of the official year, was discharged twice, as unimproved, and admitted twice in the course of the year, and is now here. As she was admitted twice she counted as 2 *patients* admitted. The number of *persons* admitted was thus further reduced by 1. Hence the number of *persons* admitted

was 119, or less by 5 than the number of *patients* or *cases* admitted.

Of the *persons* admitted, 61 were men and 58 women.

Including those who were already present at the beginning of the year, the whole number of *patients* in the house, in the course of the year, was 587, of whom 291 were men and 296 women. One of these, a man, was discharged and again admitted. He was thus counted as 2 *patients*. The total number of *persons* in the house within the year was thus diminished by 1. The woman above mentioned, who was here at the beginning of the year, but was discharged twice and admitted twice within the year, was, in regard to the whole number in the house, counted *three* times. Although but 1 *person* she was 3 *patients*—1 as being here at the beginning of the year, and 2 more by her duplicate admissions. The number of *persons* was thus reduced by 2. The 4 other *persons* admitted twice each within the year, as mentioned above, were counted as *eight* patients. Thus, the total number of *persons* was still further reduced by 4. Consequently the whole number of *persons* in the house within the year was smaller by 7 than the whole number of *patients* or *cases*. The whole number of *persons* was 580, of whom 289 were men and 291 women.

Of all the *persons* admitted twice each, no one was discharged as recovered on the first of those two admissions.

Of the 119 *persons* admitted, 20, or nearly one-sixth of the whole, have been treated at the hospital more than once each. Thirteen of them, of whom 8 were men and 5 women, have been admitted twice each; 1 woman three times; 1 man and 2 women five times each; 1 man six times; 1 man nine times; and 1 woman thirteen times. The two last-mentioned are brother and sister.

Of the 13 who have been here twice each, 4 men and 1 woman, a total of 5, were discharged recovered on their first admission. Two men and 2 women were discharged as much improved; 2 women as improved; and 2 men as unimproved.

The woman who has been admitted three times, was discharged recovered on both the first and the second admission.

Of the 3 who have been here five times each, the man was discharged as recovered twice, and improved twice; one wo-

man as recovered four times ; and the other as unimproved four times.

The man who is here for the sixth time, was discharged as recovered on every one of the first five admissions.

The man who has been received nine times, had been, previously to the last admission, discharged as recovered four times and improved four times.

The woman who has been here thirteen times, had, before the last admission, been discharged as recovered nine times, and as improved three times.

From these statistics it will be perceived that, in the course of the official year, no less than 12 persons were received who had, in some preceding year, been discharged as recovered, and that the whole number of those recoveries was 33.

The number of *patients* or *cases* admitted, was larger by one than in the next foregoing year ; but the number of *persons* admitted was smaller by one. The number remaining in the hospital at the close of the year is less by 4 than it was at the end of September, 1881. This reduction was not the result of what may be termed the natural movement of the institution's population ; but was caused by the transfer of 10 of the female patients to the State's receptacle at Tewksbury.

The daily average number of patients in the hospital exceeded by 10 that of the next preceding year, notwithstanding the removals just mentioned. The constant tendency to an accumulation of patients permanently resident in the charitable establishments of the Commonwealth is thus once more illustrated.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

At the time of admission into the hospital of the patients received in the course of the official year, the Commonwealth assumed the responsibility for the maintenance of 40 of them. The cost of support of 65 was charged to cities and towns ; and that of 19 to the agents, guardians or relatives of the individuals respectively. Subsequently, these expenses were transferred from the State to cities and towns in four instances, and from an individual to a town in one.

The interests of the Commonwealth, as well as of the cities and the towns, in relation to this matter, are very carefully

guarded by the agents to whom the business is entrusted. While, on the one hand, the Superintendent of Indoor Poor, with his agents, is constantly engaged in the search for "settlements," to the end that the treasury of the State shall not be burdened with expenses which, under the law, do not belong to it, the overseers of the poor are ever watchful, perhaps quite enough so, to protect the cities and towns from any cost which will be paid from any other source. From this opposition of interests often springs a protracted struggle in the attempt at adjustment, and, as seen from the point of view of this hospital, the officers of the State are often put to no inconsiderable labor and expense by the unwillingness of the city and town authorities to acknowledge a settlement which is sufficiently apparent to a disinterested person.

The whole number of patients discharged, whether by the proper authorities or by death, was 128. The support of 42 of these was drawn from the State. That of 64 was paid by cities and towns, and that of 22 from private funds.

Four hundred and fifty-nine patients remained in the house at the close of the official year. One hundred and sixty-one of these are wards of the State, and 244 of cities and towns; while 54 derived their support from their own property or other private sources.

The gradual but sometimes rapid change which for many years has been constantly taking place in the relative proportion of the different classes of patients, as was shown somewhat in detail in the report for 1880-81, still continues. Its most striking characteristic, for the last few years, is the diminution of the beneficiaries of the State and the increase of those of cities and towns. The following table exhibits the weekly average of the several classes in each of the last two official years :

	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
State patients, .	96.84	83.98	180.82	88.71	78.13	166.84
Town patients, .	101.63	112.52	214.15	112.78	125.46	238.25
Private patients, .	29.73	27.46	57.19	28.98	27.53	56.52

It is here shown that the average number supported by the State was reduced by fourteen from that of the next preceding year, while that of the town patients was augmented by twenty-four. The difference in the average number of private patients in the two years is very small.

RECOVERIES.

Judging in accordance with our standard of mental health, and our opinions in regard to the extent to which, in individuals, that standard is modified by temperament, idiosyncrasy, education and habits, there were twenty-eight patients who left the hospital in the course of the official year, whose condition was such that they might safely be recorded as recovered. Thirteen of them were men and fifteen women. No one was discharged as recovered more than once, and consequently the number of *persons* was the same as that of *patients*. With but a single exception, all the recoveries took place in persons who were inmates of the hospital for the first time. This is an occurrence so unusual as to be worthy of remark. In the exceptional case the patient, a woman, was here upon her thirteenth admission. She had previously been discharged twelve times, nine times as recovered, and three times as improved. She has now contributed ten recoveries to the statistics of the institution, and as her disease has established a character of recurrence, it is not improbable that these contributions will be continued.

The number of recoveries exceeded that of the next preceding year, and was equal to 23.93 per cent. of the *persons* admitted. Regarded as a whole they were, perhaps, what is termed “better” recoveries than those of the foregoing year. In a fair proportion of them the return to a normal mental condition appeared to be perfect, and gave good promise of the stability and permanency of that condition. But, as usual, there were quite enough of which this cannot truthfully be said. In five or six instances the disease is sure to return, if the lives of the persons are much prolonged; and in several others a recurrence of it would be no occasion for surprise. No one of those who were discharged recovered has yet returned to the hospital; but in one of the most favorable and most promising cases, the patient suffered

from a relapse within a few months after her removal, and ended her life by suicide at her home.

The number of curable cases admitted was somewhat larger than in any other annual period for several preceding years. It is sincerely to be hoped that this is an indication of a change of practice among the people, whereby persons who are proper subjects for treatment at an institution like this, will be brought to the hospital in an earlier, and consequently more curable stage of the disease. Unfortunately, however, the teachings of long experience induce us to believe that it was the accident, or the incident of the year, rather than a favorable omen pointing to wiser action in the future.

DEATHS.

In the experience of institutions for the insane, it is not uncommon to find that, even when no epidemic disease has prevailed, and there has been no unusual number of acute cases terminating fatally, there are years in which the number of deaths is largely — sometimes very largely — increased. For several successive seasons the mortality may be small, but at length there comes a year in which the patients with chronic mania or dementia, the old cases which have long peopled the wards, the debilitated men and women who, with constitutions broken down have still clung to life with a marvellous pertinacity that has defied all professional and non-professional prophecy, succumb to their disease, almost, apparently, as if by common consent, and pass out of earthly existence. There are also years in which, in relation to the subject before us, it may very appropriately be said, that “it is the unexpected that happens,” and the medical record is laden with an accumulation of unanticipated deaths.

The history of the year just closed is marked to some extent with these characteristics, and the mortality was increased, not to a very remarkable extent, but to a point above the average at this institution.

The number of deaths was 38, of which 24 were of men and 14 of women. In no less than nine instances, or nearly one-fourth of the whole number, the disease that terminated life was that common scourge, consumption. There were 4

deaths from epilepsy, 3 from paresis, or the general paralysis of the insane, 2 from the metastasis of erysipelas, 3 from marasmus, 2 from wounds self-inflicted at the hospital, and 1 from a similar wound before the admission of the patient. The remaining 14 were the results of as many different diseases, the record of which may be found in the table of mortality.

As above intimated, the deaths of three of the patients were the consequences of suicidal acts. In two of them, both of them men in whom no tendency to self-destruction was either known or suspected, the act was committed here; but in the other, a woman, it was done at her home. The first two cases were investigated by the Medical Examiner.

The whole number of deaths by suicide committed at the hospital to the present time — twenty-four years from the time it was opened — is 18. In 12 of them the patients were men; and in 6, women. Eleven of them occurred within the first twelve years of the period, and 7 of them in the last twelve. The relative proportion in the two subordinate periods, as compared with the number of patients, differs more widely than is indicated by these numbers. The average number of patients resident in the hospital during the first twelve years was only 347.61, while in the last twelve it was 452.18. Hence we derive the fact that, during the first of these periods, the relative *proportion* of suicides was a trifle more than twice as great as during the last, or as 317 to 154.

The experience of the past year, in relation to the comparative mortality of the sexes, confirms that of most of the antecedent years in the history of the hospital. Of the 291 men-patients treated in the course of the year, 24, or 8.24 per cent., died; but of the 296 women-patients, the deaths were only 14, or 4.73 per cent. Calculated in this way, then, the mortality of the men was nearly twice as great as that of the women. Calculated upon the daily average of patients resident in the hospital, the percentage for men was 10.41, and for women 6.05, the difference being less than by the other method.

In the course of the last twelve official years, the number of deaths was, of men 219, and of women 161; a total of

370. But the average number of women in the house was larger by about 14 than that of men, consequently the relative mortality was much the largest in men. Had this mortality been as large in women as in men, the deaths of women would have been 222, instead of 161.

Eight of the patients who died were beneficiaries of the State, and 22 of cities and towns, while 8 were supported by private funds.

The table subjoined shows the annual mortality from the opening of the hospital to the close of the official year included in this report.

Deaths and their Ratios from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1882.

[OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per cent. on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per cent. on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1858-59,	313	229.55	7	12	19	6.07	8.27
1859-60,	398	255.96	9	18	27	6.78	10.54
1860-61,	434	314.26	15	15	30	6.91	9.54
1861-62,	442	313.80	9	10	19	4.29	6.05
1862-63,	470	355.28	19	7	26	5.53	7.31
1863-64,	475	357.63	17	30	47	9.89	13.14
1864-65,	469	342.40	17	24	41	8.76	11.97
1865-66,	488	376.35	18	13	31	6.35	8.23
1866-67,	543	401.03	23	24	47	8.65	11.71
1867-68,	565	413.41	25	18	43	7.61	10.40
1868-69,	590	405.10	13	12	25	4.23	6.17
1869-70,	604	408.83	22	11	33	5.46	8.07
1870-71,	616	421.90	16	12	28	4.54	6.64
1871-72,	619	428.72	19	18	37	5.97	8.63
1872-73,	614	437.23	13	8	21	3.42	4.80
1873-74,	626	469.54	14	11	25	3.99	5.32
1874-75,	629	475.35	23	18	41	6.52	8.62
1875-76,	629	474.21	18	19	37	5.88	7.80
1876-77,	603	476.16	21	21	42	6.96	8.82
1877-78,	551	442.43	14	9	23	4.17	5.19
1878-79,	535	436.73	14	9	23	4.29	5.27
1879-80,	559	450.51	17	12	29	5.19	6.44
1880-81,	569	451.79	16	10	26	4.57	5.75
1881-82,	587	461.66	24	14	38	6.47	8.23

As will be perceived from this table, the proportion of deaths exceeded that of any preceding official year since that of 1876-77. It was larger, although not greatly so, than the average.

As calculated upon the whole number of patients under treatment, the mean or average mortality was, —

For the whole period of twenty-four years,	5.94 per cent.
For the first twelve years,	6.71 “
For the last twelve years,	5.16 “
While for the last year the mortality was	6 41 “

Calculated upon the daily average number of patients in the hospital it was, —

For the whole period,	8.04 per cent.
For the first twelve years,	9.28 “
For the last twelve years,	6.79 “
While for the last year the mortality was	8.23 “

The latter method of calculation is considered as the most accurate. By either method the proportion of deaths in 1881–82 is shown to have exceeded by a fraction the mean mortality of the whole period, as well as of the last twelve years ; but was smaller than that of the first twelve years.

The difference between the mortality of the two half periods continues to be remarkable. The actual number of deaths in the first half was 388, and in the last half 370. But the number of patients during the last half was much larger than in the first, and consequently the *proportion* of deaths was much less. Had this proportion in the last half been equal to that of the first, the actual number of deaths would have been 505 instead of 378.

One young woman, laboring at the time of her admission under an acute and apparently fatal disease, was afterwards taken from the hospital, to the end that she might die at home. Her decease occurred not long afterwards. No other patient was removed under similar circumstances within the year.

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT.

On the afternoon of every Sabbath within the year there was an assembly of patients for divine worship in the Chapel, the services, as usual, being generally conducted in irregular rotation by the pastors of several of the churches of different denominations within the town, but in a few exceptional instances by ministers from other places.

In the evenings of no less than two hundred and seventy-

six secular days, a similar assembly gathered for purposes which are indicated by the following table : —

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL.

1. EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH, —		
Divine worship,	52	days.
2. EXERCISES ON SECULAR EVENINGS, —		
(a) <i>Readings, opened and closed with music : —</i>		
The Bible,	26	“
The Bible and selections of prose,	8	“
The Bible and selections of poetry,	21	“
Miscellaneous selections of prose,	73	“
Miscellaneous selections of poetry,	66	“
Miscellaneous selections of prose and poetry,	50	“
(b) <i>Lecture, opening and closing with sacred music : —</i>		
On astronomy,	1	“
(c) <i>Other entertainments : —</i>		
Pictures shown with the stereopticon,	6	“
Concerts of vocal and instrumental music,	4	“
Concert and recitations,	1	“
Recitations,	2	“
Exhibition of ventriloquism,	1	“
(d) <i>Social Gatherings : —</i>		
Quadrille parties,	17	“
No assembly,	37	“
Total,	365	days.

As will be perceived, there were but thirty-seven days within the year upon which no gathering of the inmates took place. I know of no other similar institution, either in the United States or in foreign countries, in which such assemblies are of so nearly constant occurrence. The practice in this respect differs very greatly. In some institutions the patients are *never* thus called together ; while in others the frequency with which it is done varies from the extreme just mentioned to the opposite, which, as is here assumed, is shown by the record of this hospital. There is perhaps a no less diversity in the character of the exercises. There are hospitals at which there are no assemblies for purposes other than worship, and, on the other hand, there are those at

which there are none except for social recreation and amusement. These differences have their origin in part in the temperament, the opinions and the beliefs of the officers of the respective institutions, in part in the class of society from which the patients are mostly drawn, and in still other part, in the habits, tastes, manners and customs of the people among whom the different establishments are situated. Insane men and women, wherever they may be, are generally interested, entertained and amused by the same influences which interested, entertained or amused them before they became insane. For this reason, and with a knowledge of the characteristics of the several nationalities, no reasonable person would expect to find uniformity of practice in this department of what is called moral treatment, in the institutions of the Germans, the French, the English, the Scotch, the Irish, and the Americans. So far as the nature of the exercises is governed, in the institutions of any given country, by the personality of the Superintendent — and this is, undoubtedly, to a very great extent — it may be assumed that, how much soever they may differ in different institutions, these exercises are, at each one of them, such as, in the opinion of that officer, will best minister to the wants and necessities of his patients, and thus most largely contribute to their satisfaction, and promote their restoration to mental health.

FARM.

Of the twenty-four agricultural seasons which have passed since the hospital went into operation, no preceding one was so unfavorable for products of the farm and the garden as that of 1882. It opened with the promise of sufficiency, if not of abundance, and was faithful to that promise until near the close of June, although, at that time, all vegetation was unusually backward.

In the early days of July began a drouth which, for duration and severity, is almost, if not quite, without a parallel in this region. It continued through two long, and, to the agriculturist, very dreary months, with but one relieving fall of rain in sufficient quantity to reach the roots of vegetables; and in that exceptional instance the ground was wet to a depth of but from three to four inches. Covering, as it

did, so long a period of the most important time of growth, the effect of the drouth could not fail to be otherwise than disastrous. The twenty-acre garden, near the hospital, never before had so sorrowful an aspect, and the chief wonder is that, despite the scorching sun and the dearth of water, it could still furnish enough of kitchen vegetables to preserve, to some extent, the semblance of the summers of the past.

The grass roots were well preserved through the winter, and the first growth of nearly all that was mown in June was as large as in any former year. That which was cut later was mostly deficient in quantity. Still the quantity of the product of hay fell short by only about eight tons of that of 1880, the largest crop ever produced upon the premises. But the after-growth was an almost utter failure. In 1880 the harvest of rowen was thirty-eight tons; this year it was six tons. This deficiency of one of the best of milk-producing foods will be felt during the coming winter.

In no one of the next preceding three years was the product of potatoes less than 3,000 bushels; this year it was 1,200 bushels.

Of apples there are more than in 1881, but nothing like the enormous harvests of 1878 and 1880. This is one of nature's alternate productive years; but, though blossoms were plentiful, the fruit did not set abundantly, there was a large falling of it when small, and subsequently another falling, enforced by the drouth.

LIST OF PRODUCTS.

Hay (first growth of home farm), 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons, at \$17,	.	.	\$2,112 25
Hay (after-growth of home farm), 6 tons, at \$17,	.	.	102 00
Hay (south lot), 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at \$17,	.	.	467 50
Hay (Clarke orchard), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at \$17,	.	.	212 50
Corn-fodder, dry, 12 tons,	.	.	60 00
Oat-straw, 5 tons,	.	.	60 00
Corn, 125 bushels,	.	.	112 50
Potatoes, 1,200 bushels,	.	.	960 00
Oats, 200 bushels,	.	.	100 00
Broom-seed, 25 bushels,	.	.	15 00
Broom-brush, 500 pounds,	.	.	30 00

Amount carried forward, \$4,231 75

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,231 75
Carrots, 175 bushels,	70 00
Beets, 600 bushels,	300 00
Onions, 150 bushels,	150 00
Turnips, 275 bushels,	110 00
Parsnips, 60 bushels,	30 00
Beans, Lima, in shell, 61 bushels,	123 00
Beans, common, in shell, 28 bushels,	28 00
Beans, string, 31 bushels,	62 00
Beans, Lima, dry, 2 bushels,	8 00
Pease, green, in pod, 36 bushels,	69 75
Sweet corn, green, in ear, 112½ bushels,	112 50
Tomatoes, 52½ bushels,	52 50
Lettuce, 103 bushels,	97 25
Cucumbers, 31 bushels,	31 00
Squashes, summer, 28 bushels,	32 50
Squashes, winter, 1¾ tons,	72 00
Melons, 1,420 pounds,	21 30
Asparagus, 21½ bushels,	64 50
Pie-plant, 57 bushels,	71 25
Cabbages, 2,000 heads,	140 00
Currants, 17 bushels,	51 00
Apples, 500 barrels,	1,000 00
Pears, 4 bushels,	12 00
Quinces, 2 bushels,	6 00
Veal, raised here, 488 pounds,	52 48
Pork, 14,414 pounds,	1,153 12
Pigs sold, 96,	306 50
Pigs, roasting, 2,	5 00
Turkeys, 51 pounds,	8 70
Chickens, 37 pounds,	5 90
Heads and plucks,	23 50
Eggs, 109 dozen,	29 86
Milk, grass-fed, 20,492 quarts,	1,024 60
Cider, 40 barrels,	80 00
Calf-skins,	6 25
Young calves sold,	38 50
Wood sold,	289 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,970 21

The deficiency from the next preceding year, in the total valuation of products, as here presented, is \$1,606.07; but this by no means represents the actual reduction of value for home consumption, because many of the products are appraised, this year, at a higher money value than they were in 1881. Setting aside apples, of which this was the bearing year, and consequently cannot properly be compared with

the foregoing year, *as affected by the drouth*, and appraising the products of the two years at the same cash value, the deficiency this year, as compared with the last, is not less than \$3,000.

The herd of swine upon the premises has always been a prominent feature in the agricultural department of the establishment. Much attention has been paid by the farmer to the improvement of this stock. The "Hospital Breed" has become favorably known in the surrounding country, to such an extent that it has generally been impossible to supply the demand for pigs.

The number of hogs fattened and slaughtered in the course of the official year was twenty-eight. The weight of each, when killed and dressed, is given in the following list: 622, 512, 538, 582, 598, 525, 581, 488, 595, 455, 555, 358, 460, 492, 698, 492, 590, 543, 667, 502, 462, 412, 481, 340, 570, 336, 488, 472. The largest weighed 698 pounds, the smallest 336. The average weight of the largest ten of them was 603 pounds, and that of the largest five, 636 pounds. The aggregate weight of the whole was 14,414 pounds. This was not so large by about 1,200 pounds as the product of the next preceding official year; but in that year the number of animals slaughtered was larger by five than in the year covered by this report.

The quantity of pork produced is, perhaps, a sufficiently accurate indicator of the development of the farming operations during the last eighteen years. In the five official years from 1864-5 to 1868-9, inclusive, the average product was 7,069 pounds; whereas in the same number of years from 1877-8 to 1881-2, inclusive, it was 14,554 pounds. The quantity was more than doubled. The product of the last year not only furnished all the lard used in the hospital, but left a surplus of over 800 pounds. This, together with about 500 pounds of salt pork, has been sold.

Calves are rarely, and only for exceptionally good reason, raised; and but very few are kept until of sufficient age for slaughter. They are generally sold when quite young, on the presumption that the milk which they would consume is more valuable, for hospital purposes, than the meat which

they would produce. This accounts for the smallness of the quantity of veal in the foregoing list.

The quantity of milk which can properly be considered as a *direct* product of the farm was, as is above stated, 20,492 quarts. This is but one-fourth of the actual quantity produced, which was 81,968 quarts. It is estimated that three-fourths of this was derived from the hay, grain and roots grown upon the farm, and the value of which had already been placed in the list. If a farmer could sell a bushel of corn for a dollar, then sell the milk produced from that corn for another dollar, then sell the butter produced by that milk for seventy-five cents, and finally sell the manure derived from the consumption of the corn for twenty-five cents, he might properly consider his corn well marketed. He could complacently congratulate himself upon the profits of his business, and lift the mortgage from his farm — if there was one to be lifted. And yet we occasionally meet, in the annual reports of public institutions, lists of farm products made out precisely upon that principle.

The stock now upon the premises consists of 8 horses, 8 oxen, 1 bull, 31 cows, 1 heifer, and 132 swine, together with about the usual number of domestic fowls.

HOW THE HOSPITAL IS SUPPORTED.

The following financial exposition is the same that was published in the annual report for 1880–81, with the exception of changes necessary for its adaptation to present circumstances. The form and the language are preserved, in the belief that no alterations in these respects could increase the brevity of the article, and, at the same time, retain its comprehensiveness and its clearness of statement.

Although a State institution, this hospital has received no gratuitous assistance from the State since the spring of 1867. Since that time it has relied for its income solely upon the products of its farm, the board-bills of its patients, and the small sum of ten dollars each for the funeral expenses of State patients who die in the hospital, and whose remains are not removed for burial. The receipts from the last-mentioned source during the past year were eighty dollars.

For the entire support of State patients, including clothing

and all loss from breakage and other kinds of destruction, the hospital received \$3.50 each per week from the treasury of the Commonwealth, from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1879. For one year after the latter date it received but \$3 each per week; and since April 1, 1880, it has received \$3.25 each per week. This is the compensation fixed by statute law. One hundred and sixty-one, or a trifle more than one-third, of the inmates now belong to this class. During the past year the weekly average of them was 36 per cent. of the whole.

For town patients it has received, and now receives from the treasuries of the towns respectively in which these patients have legal settlements, the same sum per week as from the State treasury for State patients; but the towns clothe their patients, and remunerate the hospital for damages done by them. More than one-half of the inmates are now in this class. The weekly average of them for the year was nearly 52 per cent.

For private patients there is no uniform price. The average pay from all who were here Sept. 30, 1882, was \$5.069 each per week. Clothing and damages are extra charges. The weekly average of these patients during the past year was a fraction over 12 per cent., or about one-eighth of the whole.

The average weekly pay per capita charged by the hospital for all its patients—State, town and private—in the course of the year, is \$3.484. Such are the pecuniary resources of the institution. We turn to the results of

THE FINANCE OF THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

In April, 1865, the hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement at the close of that month showed a balance of \$302.04 in its favor. Between that time and the 1st of June, 1867, it received a direct bonus from the State of \$5,000 in two appropriations, for specific purposes, — one of \$2,000 and the other of \$3,000.

As an offset to the \$5,000 bonus, the hospital has purchased and paid for several lots of land, amounting to about one hundred and fifty acres, the total cost of which was

\$25,670. The State then has in this way alone been overpaid for its bonus in the sum of \$20,670.

The amount paid by the hospital for repairs and improvements in the course of the seventeen years, from Sept. 30, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1882, is \$200,986.91.

The surplus of cash assets now on hand, including the reserve fund, is \$31,398.70, or \$31,096.66 larger than it was on the 30th of April, 1865.

The *purchased* provisions and supplies, including fuel and stored clothing, now on hand, are estimated to have cost \$16,697.65. The estimated value of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was \$2,500. The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, \$14,197.65.

The value of household furniture in the hospital is, at a low estimate, at least \$10,000 greater than it was on the 30th of April, 1865, at the same rate or standard of appraisal. To be certain, however, of no exaggeration, let it be called \$8,000. Collecting these several sums the account of debt of the Commonwealth to the hospital appears to be as follows:—

Excess of cost of land over direct bonus,	\$20,670 00
Repairs and improvements,	200,986 91
Excess of present cash assets,	31,096 66
Increase of provisions and supplies,	14,197 65
Increase of furniture,	8,000 00
Total,	<hr/> \$274,951 22

The necessary current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at \$3,000 annually. Deducting this sum for each of the seventeen years since Sept. 30, 1865, a total of \$51,000, there is a remainder of \$223,951.22. To this amount, then, has the hospital assisted itself to things, for most of which it is generally expected that such institutions will rely upon direct appropriations from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

In connection with the above exposition, it may be interesting to know to what extent the tax-payers of the State have contributed to the institution. From a list, furnished by the State treasurer, of all the appropriations made either for the construction, the repairs, or the improvements of the hospital, I find that, from the time of the passage of the act

authorizing its erection down to the present day, it has cost the people of the Commonwealth only three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$375,550).

PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS AND ENLARGEMENT.

Notwithstanding the many alterations, improvements and additions to the hospital since it first went into operation, it has not yet attained that degree of excellence as a complete establishment, of which it is susceptible. Its Trustees and administrative officers need not abandon themselves to despair, in the fear of an approaching time at which there will be nothing to do but to attend to the daily operations of a perfect institution.

The principal building is now in excellent repair. Its condition, internally, is far better than at the time of its opening for the reception of patients, although it was then considered as completed. The floors of all the halls, with but one exception, as well as of many of the single rooms and the larger dormitories, have been relaid in a much better style than at first, and numerous other changes have been made which improve the appearance and increase the convenience of the edifice. The ventilation was always good, though not of the best. It has been bettered by the placing of the large ventilators upon the roof, and is now really deficient only in the third or retreating section of either wing, and even there not greatly so. The halls in those sections have no window at either end, but are closed by partitions with doors by which entrance is gained to adjoining apartments. At the eastern extremity, those apartments are occupied each by three attendants. The halls are not only deficient in ventilation but, particularly those of the northerly wing, are not well lighted.

Change in the Third Halls.—The most important structural change still desirable within the building, is in these “third halls,” and for the reasons alleged. By a removal of the partitions between them and the adjoining attendants rooms, making those rooms in each instance a part of the hall, each hall, at its easterly end, would have the additional light and increased facility of ventilation furnished by two

large windows. By a more expensive alteration each hall might be extended, at its westerly end, to the “fourth hall,” throwing the two into one; and, by the removal of the wall enclosing a lodging room for one patient, even to the outside wall of the building, where there is now one window, but where there might be two, corresponding with those at the eastern extremity. These changes being made, the third halls would be some of the pleasantest and most healthful in the hospital. But the making of them would require the sacrifice of rooms now occupied by twenty-four persons, eighteen attendants at the eastern extremity and six patients at the western. This reduction of accommodations can hardly be afforded at the present time; and hence it will probably not be expedient to make the change until after the construction of the “annex” soon to be mentioned.

Mattress shop, Wood-room, &c. — All of the beds and mattresses used in the hospital are made and repaired upon the premises, not less than nine-tenths of the work being done by patients. The room now used for this purpose is in the basement, and was not originally intended for use otherwise than as a store-room. Its ceiling is low, and the ventilation imperfect. A further and quite as great an objection to it is that it is beneath the patients' halls. The only approach to it is through some of those halls, which are consequently soiled by the carrying of materials. Worse still, the fine dust from the hair and husks finds its way into the halls, covering floors and furniture, and rendering the air unwholesome. It is much to be desired that a larger, more convenient and more healthful shop should be constructed.

The farm now supplies, and, if properly managed, will continue, for time indefinite to supply, all the wood required in the bakery. It is, therefore, the best economic policy to continue the use of wood, instead of substituting it by coal, as a fuel in that department. But the only suitable place for the wood is, like the mattress-shop, in the basement of the north wing. There are very serious objections to such a store-room so situated; and a better one in a safe place would relieve responsible officers of no little anxiety.

A room for the housing of two large hose-reels, at a place easily and quickly accessible from every part of the hospital

occupied by men, is another desideratum. The place where they are now stored is needed for other purposes.

In view of these several deficiencies, and still others of minor importance, I would invite your board to the consideration of the expediency of erecting at no distant day, in the vicinity of the scullery, a brick building two or three stories in height, within which all the wants mentioned or alluded to might be supplied.

Annex. — About twenty-seven years ago, when this hospital was in process of construction, one of the newspapers of western Massachusetts advocated a suspension of the work upon it because it would never be needed. Since that time not only has this building been completed and occupied for twenty-four years by an average of more than four hundred patients, but other similar institutions, with accommodations for no less than eighteen hundred more insane persons, have been erected by the Commonwealth. All of these are now essentially full, and the call for still more is beginning to be heard. This hospital has already become inadequate to the needs of the most westerly four counties of the State; and the time is rapidly approaching at which some further provision must be made, or the policy already begun of removing its surplus population to the more easterly establishments must be continued. But those establishments will soon become so crowded as to be incapable of receiving them. New structures must inevitably be erected somewhere; and it appears to me that not only the most proper, but the most economical course to be pursued by the State government is, to give to these western counties all of their required accommodations of this kind within their own limits. Assuming that such will be the decision of the State authorities, the question immediately arises, By what method shall further provisions be supplied? Shall the Northampton Hospital be enlarged, or shall a smaller institution be established in another place? Prior to an attempt to answer these questions, permit me, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, to express my belief in the superiority of small institutions over large ones, wherever, as here, all classes of the insane are domiciled together under one roof, and that, if there were to-day no institution of the kind within the State, and

it were necessary immediately to construct a number of them sufficient for the three thousand insane persons now confined in our hospitals, I would do it by ten or twelve establishments judiciously distributed throughout the State, and not by the five large ones as and where they now exist. By such distribution one of them would be placed in Northampton. The questions may now be answered as I would answer them; and this shall be done without an elaborate argument.

This hospital may be so enlarged as to give to it *the combined advantages of both a large and a small institution*. This should be done, not by an addition to the present building, but by an “annex,” not directly affixed, but, in the phrase formerly much used by the Germans, *relatively united* to it. A new block, designed very nearly as if it were to be an independent establishment, but without barn or stables, might be erected upon the so-called south lot, which consists of the two tracts of land purchased a few years ago — one of Mr. Welton and the other of the late Capt. Samuel Parsons. This lot contains not far from fifteen acres, and is an extension of the hill or ridge upon which the hospital now stands. All of it is under cultivation, and upon the two sides adjoining the roads it is enclosed by an iron fence. It is believed that in all western Massachusetts there is no fitting situation more beautiful than this, or combining greater facilities for the easy and economical administration of a hospital for the insane. Its location is salubrious, its water supply sufficient and readily obtained, its perfect drainage of easy accomplishment. Not the least of its advantages, in a pecuniary point of view, is the fact that it would require comparatively little grading.

The building, if erected, would be almost directly south of the present one, the central front doors of the two being distant, each from the other, about ninety-five rods, or a little more than a quarter of a mile. It should front due east, or very nearly so. The central or administrative block, with one wing or section of a wing for either sex, might be first erected, and extensions postponed until they should become necessary. These extensions might consist of additional sections of wings, or of disconnected “cottages,” as may be considered the most desirable.

This “ annex ” being erected and ready for service, should become the “ prefix ” of the institution. The Superintendent and some of the other officers should reside in it, and here the recent or curable cases should receive their treatment, while those that are chronic and incurable should be domiciled in the present larger edifice.

Such are the outlines of the addition which I would propose for this hospital. It should have its own heating apparatus, kitchen, and perhaps bakery ; but, as before intimated, the larger outhouses may be dispensed with. A very large part of the domestic work could be performed by patients judiciously selected from the incurables.

STUDIES RELATIVE TO THE CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

A discussion of the extent to which mental disorders are amenable to curative treatment appears to have become an almost stereotyped chapter in the general form of the annual report of this institution. It is to be hoped, it is even believed, that it is not the least useful chapter ; and it is no unfounded assumption to claim that it has already been instrumental in the correction of error and the dissemination of truth.

Although briefly touched upon in some of the earlier years, the subject of curability was first somewhat elaborately treated in the report for the official year 1875-76. Within four years from that time the conviction had become so strong in the minds of the members of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity that the long pursued method of reporting the statistics of the hospitals for the insane was so imperfect as, in some respects, to deceive rather than to enlighten, that they proposed for adoption by the institutions within the State an almost entirely new series of tables, the preparation of which they had procured. This proposition was adopted, not alone at the State hospitals, but at the McLean Asylum and the City Asylum of Boston.

The reports of two official years since that time have been published, and those of the third, which has just expired, will doubtless be in print before the commencement of the next session of the legislature. We have already, then, in Massachusetts, the results of a three years' experience under

the new order of things which was introduced in consequence of these discussions. That period is sufficiently long to furnish material from which, as premises, conclusions entitled to a very considerable degree of confidence may be drawn. Drs. Park, Brown and Goldsmith, of the three hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Danvers respectively, have very courteously furnished me, in advance of publication, with the statistics of those institutions for the year recently elapsed. I propose to pass in review this new material from the four State establishments, and endeavor to ascertain its teachings.

It should be stated that the figures of the statistics relate to *persons* and not to *cases*, the same person not having been counted twice within either year, whatever might have been the number of his admissions. It is possible that, in a few instances, the same person was admitted in more than one of the years; but, if any such there were, the number is not sufficient to materially affect the results.

1. *Admissions of Persons in Three Official Years.*

HOSPITALS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Totals
Worcester,	222	237	304	763
Taunton,	184	267	237	688
Northampton,	115	120	119	354
Danvers,	571	488	507	1,566
Totals,	1,092	1,112	1,167	3,371

The principal value of this table is in its exhibition of the progressive increase in the number of *persons* admitted to the hospitals. In the two years intervening between the first and the last report, that increase was seventy-five (75), — twenty (20) in the first year and fifty-five (55) in the second. This ratio of increase, if continued, would double the number of persons admitted as patients in 29.79, or, in round numbers, in thirty years. The population of the State is not increasing so rapidly as that, and consequently, so far as these figures are to be relied upon, the proportion

of the insane committed to hospitals, as compared to the number of inhabitants of the State, is on the increase.

At Worcester there was a regularly progressive increase in the numbers admitted. At Danvers and Taunton, where fluctuations in this respect were the greatest, the admissions were largely governed by outside influences, not natural but arbitrary. The patients from Boston were sent sometimes chiefly to one of them, sometimes to the other, as circumstances determined.

2. *Admissions and Recoveries of Persons in Three Years.*

HOSPITALS.	Persons Admitted.	Persons discharged Recovered.	Per cent. of Recoveries on Admissions.
Worcester,	763	148	19.40—
Taunton,	688	148	21.51+
Northampton,	354	76	21.47—
Total of three hospitals,	1,805	372	20.61—
Danvers,	1,566	378	24.15—
Whole number,	3,371	750	22.25—

The hospital at Danvers has so recently been opened that it is exceptional, in some respects, as compared with the other three. I have consequently so arranged the table that those three can be considered separately.

The proclamation, — “The best authorities assert that 75 to 90 per cent. of recent cases of insanity are curable,” with which, or with something equivalent, each half-fledged tyro in mental diseases formerly soared into the regions of imaginative psychology, either in his annual report, as a recently installed superintendent, or in some article upon the subject, as a pamphleteer or a writer for the periodicals, is familiar to those who have read these discussions, even though they may not have met it in its original places. Like the “voice of the turtle,” in Palestine, in the spring-time of seasons long gone by, that proclamation was, until within the last three or four years, often “heard in our land;” but now, like the song of Childe Harold, it “hath ceased,” or, at best, “has died into an echo,” like his theme. Yet to him whose faith was challenged by its

reiterated assertion, and whose hope was stimulated thereby into an expectation that all cases might soon be treated in their early stages, the table here presented cannot fail to be sadly and sorrowfully interesting.

It matters little what is asserted *can be* done so long as it is *not* done. To the philanthropist, the humanitarian, the political economist, the tax-payer, even the mere citizen, the important question is, not what is the proportion of the insane that has been alleged, on very flimsy grounds, to be susceptible of recovery, under certain given but often impossible circumstances, but what proportion *do* recover and return to their homes as useful members of society?

By the table just introduced, it is shown that in the course of the three official years ending with Sept. 30, 1882, three thousand three hundred and seventy-one (3,371) *persons* were admitted into the four State hospitals, and seven hundred and fifty (750) *persons* were discharged from them as recovered. The recoveries were 22.25 per cent. of the admissions. Hence, *not one-half, not even one-quarter*, but only *a fraction more than one-fifth* as many *persons* recovered as were admitted. In the oldest three of the hospitals, the most recently erected of which has been in operation twenty-four years, the proportion of recoveries was still smaller, being 20.61 per cent., or almost precisely one-fifth, as compared with the persons admitted.

It is not a little interesting to observe the very near approach to equality of these proportions in the oldest three of the hospitals.

At Danvers, the ratio of recovery was larger. This is sufficiently explained by the fact that at the beginning of the period of three years, that hospital had been in operation less than eighteen months. It was not full, and it was the resort for nearly all of the recent cases of insanity from Boston and the four other cities in its vicinity.

For the purpose of further illustration, I here introduce a table showing the ratio of persons recovered to persons admitted at each institution, in each of the three years respectively.

3. Percentage of Persons Recovered in each Year.

HOSPITAL.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	For Three Years.
Worcester, . . .	18.46	21.94	18.09	19.40—
Taunton, . . .	26.62	21.34	17.72	21.51+
Northampton, . . .	24.34	16.66	23.83	21.47—
At the three hospitals, .	22.65	20.67	18.94	20.61—
Danvers, . . .	28.89	25.41	17.55	24.15—
At the four hospitals, .	25.95	22.75	18.34	22.25—

Perhaps the most noteworthy information derived from this table is, that at the hospitals as a whole, there was a progressive diminution of the annual proportion of recoveries from the beginning to the end of the period, as shown by the figures 25.95, 22.75, and 18.34. This regular but quite sufficiently rapid falling off in the proportion of persons recovered may be merely incidental and temporary, but nevertheless it is not encouraging. This graded reduction of recoveries took place at the oldest three hospitals, but to a less extent. In the hospitals, as a whole, it was equal to 7.61 per cent. of the persons admitted; in the three oldest hospitals it was only 3.71 per cent., or a fraction less than one-half as much. The greatest diminution, equal to 11.34 per cent. of the persons admitted, was at the Danvers Hospital. The cause of this is readily understood. As the institution became filled to crowding, the current of recent cases which had been flowing to it was, to a certain extent, diverted from its course, and directed toward the other hospitals.

The largest percentage of annual recoveries at any of the oldest three hospitals, in the course of the period, was 26.62, at Taunton, in 1879-80; and the smallest, 16.66, at Northampton, in 1880-81.

It is a delicate matter thus to bring the several institutions into the closest juxtaposition, for the purpose of a comparison of the results of their work. Were it not that I have great confidence in all and each of them it would not be attempted. I regard these four Massachusetts hospitals as among the best of their kind, not in the United States alone, but in the

world ; and I most conscientiously believe that they are now under a medical management so good, and so nearly equal, that any insane person who would recover at any one of them would likewise recover at either of the other three.

We now approach a part of the statistics before us, perhaps the most important as well as the most interesting of all, in consequence of their bearing upon the question of the absolute curability of mental disorders. The extreme liability to relapse of a large proportion of the cases recovered from insanity is now very generally known. In some instances the relapse and the recovery occur so frequently that some physicians maintain that there is *no* recovery, but that the disease, during the apparently rational intervals of the patient, is merely in a state of suspense. But, in these cases, it is the almost universal practice at the hospitals, if they are discharged at the subsidence of each returning paroxysm, to discharge them as recovered. As heretofore shown, the recoveries are thus sometimes largely increased beyond the number of persons. In view of these cases, I have often been reminded of the notorious old toper who one day greatly surprised an acquaintance by telling him that he had “left off drinking,” and when the assertion was doubted, reaffirmed its truth, declaring, as undeniable proof of the fact, that he had “left off three times” that morning.

The subjoined table shows the number of persons discharged recovered, and the number of persons readmitted, who had at some former time been discharged as recovered.

4. — *Readmissions of Persons formerly Discharged Recovered.*

HOSPITALS.	Persons Discharged Recovered.	Readmissions of Persons formerly Discharged Recovered.	Proportion of Re-admitted to Discharged.
Worcester, . . .	148	65	1 in 2.28
Taunton, . . .	148	70	1 in 2.11
Northampton, . .	76	43	1 in 1.76
Totals of the three hospitals, . . .	372	178	1 in 2.09
Danvers, . . .	378	66	1 in 5.72
Totals of the four hospitals, . . .	750	244	1 in 3.07

In the return to their homes of seven hundred and fifty (750) persons recovered from their insanity, the hospitals accomplished a great good. This work of beneficence was, however, as is shown by the table, in one sense partially counterbalanced by the readmission of two hundred and forty-four (244) persons who had previously been discharged as recovered. The percentage of the readmissions on the discharges is 32.53. In other words, very nearly one-third as many formerly recovered persons were taken back from the community, as were given to it by the hospitals. At the three oldest hospitals the proportion was still larger, the number of formerly recovered persons readmitted being very nearly one-half as great as that of recovered persons discharged. At the Worcester Hospital it was a fraction more than two-fifths; at the Taunton Hospital, nearly one-half; and at the Northampton Hospital, more than one-half, or nearly three-fifths.

At the Danvers Hospital three hundred and seventy-eight (378) persons were discharged as recovered, and only sixty-six (66) formerly recovered persons readmitted. The proportion of the returned recovered to the discharged recovered was as 1 to 5.72, or a little more than one-sixth. This, like the heretofore mentioned exceptional results at that institution, is a consequence of its newness. As before mentioned, at the beginning of the three years it had been in operation less than a year and a half, and hence there had not been time for a relapse of any of its recoveries other than in those persons whose disease recurs at short intervals. As will be seen by the table next to be introduced, the numbers of the readmitted recovered, in each of the three successive years, was 18, 17, and 31, respectively, nearly one-half of them being in the last year of the period. As the hospital grows older, this, as well as the other results in its medical history, will approximate more and more nearly those of the three other and more early established institutions.

Before leaving this special topic, it should be remarked that although the Danvers Hospital readmitted but comparatively few of the persons whom it had discharged as recovered, yet it is highly probable that it admitted a no inconsiderable number who had previously been discharged as recovered

from the other three institutions. The early reports give no direct information upon the subject, but within four and a half months from the day the hospital was opened, no less than *forty-three* (43) patients suffering from a *second attack* were received. It is probable that the larger part of these had recovered from the first attack at other institutions. The same may be said of the seventy-three (73) patients with second attack admitted in the official year 1878-79, which began at the close of that period of four and a half months. Of these one hundred and sixteen (116) patients, who knows how many had recovered once each, at either Worcester, or Taunton, or Northampton? The number can be ascertained only by an examination of records.

In the first two years of the three years' period to which these statistics refer, the Danvers Hospital admitted one hundred and one (101) patients who had been inmates of the other three hospitals mentioned, but we are not informed of the condition, in regard to recovery, in which they had been discharged from those hospitals.

5.—*Annual Readmissions of Persons formerly Discharged Recovered.*

HOSPITALS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Totals.
Worcester,	25	17	23	65
Taunton.	19	29	22	70
Northampton, . . .	22	10	11	43
Total of three hospitals, .	66	56	56	178
Danvers,	18	17	31	66
Totals of the four hospitals,	84	73	87	244

Some of the most important information imparted by this table has already been mentioned. By an examination of the figures in detail it would appear that the number of formerly recovered persons annually readmitted is accidental, or incidental. It follows no law. There is neither a regularly progressive increase nor a regularly progressive decrease.

The whole number admitted in the first year is smaller by two than that of the last year ; but at the oldest three hospitals the number in the first year exceeded by ten that of either of the other years.

So much in regard to the persons who had previously been discharged recovered, but who had returned to the hospitals. It will now be shown that some of those persons had been discharged recovered more than once. This will be done by giving the number of times that all of them (244) had been so discharged.

6. *Ratio of Recoveries to Persons Recovered.*

HOSPITALS.	Readmissions of Persons formerly dis- charged Re- covered.	Number of times they had been discharg- ed Recovered.	Excess of Re- coveries over Persons.	Average Re- coveries to each Person.
Worcester, . . .	65	160	95	2.46
Taunton, . . .	70	122	52	1.74
Northampton, . .	43	66	23	1.53
At the three hospitals, .	178	348	170	1.95
Danvers, . . .	66	67	1	1.01
At the four hospitals, .	244	415	171	1.70

Hence it will be perceived that the two hundred and forty-four (244) recovered persons readmitted had been discharged recovered four hundred and fifteen (415) times. The excess of *recoveries* over *persons* is one hundred and seventy-one (171). At the oldest three hospitals the *proportionate* excess is much larger. Their one hundred and seventy-eight (178) formerly recovered persons readmitted had been discharged recovered three hundred and forty-eight (348) times. The excess of *recoveries* over *persons* is one hundred and seventy (170). The number of *recoveries* lacks but eight (8) of being twice as great as that of *persons*. At the Worcester Hospital, much the oldest of the four establishments, sixty-five (65) recovered persons readmitted had been discharged recovered one hundred and sixty (160) times. The excess of *recoveries* over *persons* was ninety-five (95) ; and the number of *recoveries* nearly twice and a half as great as that of *persons*. At the Danvers Hos-

pital the number of *recoveries* exceeds that of *persons* by only one (1). For reasons already given this result will be understood.

There is one supposable source of error in these statistics of repeated recoveries, and that is the possibility that a person who had been discharged recovered more than once, may have so been discharged in more than one of the three official years. If, for example, a person who had previously recovered three times were discharged recovered in the first year, making his *fourth* recovery, and being afterwards again admitted and discharged recovered in either of the other two years, he would be reported twice in the period, once as having had *three* former recoveries, and again as having had *four*. This would make the number of his recoveries, as represented in the table, *seven*, whereas it had been but *four*. If the table contains such errors, they probably do not increase the totals of repeated recoveries to a greater extent than they are diminished by the admission of persons at Danvers who had previously recovered at the other three hospitals.

This rather minute and detailed analysis of the statistics of recoveries at the Massachusetts State hospitals, is, from my point of view, more than justified by the circumstances under which it is made. The truth of the seven conclusions which were legitimate deductions from the data which, in 1876, I was able to glean from the results of observations and experience under an imperfect method of recording such statistics at the hospitals, was widely doubted. This doubt was no especial cause for wonder, since, in some instances, those deductions differ very greatly from what, even in the minds of well-informed persons, had thitherto been regarded as the truth. To a very considerable extent the doubt has been removed by the articles upon the subject which have appeared in the reports of this hospital since the date just mentioned, but it may still exist in some places.

In Massachusetts a method of record and tabulation expressly designed for the purpose of bringing out from the practical experience of its hospitals the data which would prove or disprove the truth of those conclusions, has been in operation for some years. It was clearly proper that I

should avail myself of the fruits of this crucial test, as I here have done. What are the results? The answers can best be made to appear by the reproduction in brief of several of the conclusions.

Conclusion 1. — The reported recoveries are increased to an important extent by repeated recoveries of the same persons.

This is proved by Table 6, where it is shown that at the three oldest hospitals one hundred and seventy-eight (178) *persons* were discharged recovered three hundred and forty-eight (348) times.

Conclusion 2. — The recoveries of *persons* are much less numerous than the recoveries of *patients* or *cases*.

This conclusion is, as a proposition, the converse of the first. Hence, it is proved by the converse of the same statistics. At the three oldest hospitals the number of recoveries of *persons* was one hundred and seventy-eight (178); but the number of recoveries of *patients* or *cases* was three hundred and forty-eight (348), or very nearly twice as great as that of *persons*.

Conclusion 3. — From the number of reported recoveries of *cases*, or *patients*, it is generally impossible to ascertain the number of *persons* who recovered.

This may also be proved by the same (6) table. Under the old method of reporting in this State, as well as elsewhere, the three hundred and forty-eight (348) *recoveries* at the three hospitals would have been published, without giving any clue to the number of *persons* in whom those recoveries took place. By the new method that number is given, and it is found, in this instance, to be one hundred and seventy-eight (178).

Conclusions 4 and 5 are by their very nature, not susceptible of proof or disproof by these statistics.

Conclusion 6. — The (formerly) assumed curability of insanity has been practically disproved by more extensive experience.

By cumulative evidence in Table 2, that disproof is corroborated and strongly fortified. At the four hospitals, 3,371

persons were admitted, and only 750, or a trifle over one-fifth of them, were discharged recovered. This proportion — 22.25 per cent. — is much lower than was even dreamed of in 1876; and he who would then have ventured to assert that such could be the truth, would have been considered as either a Munchausen, an ignoramus, or a proper candidate for an asylum for imbeciles.

It will be perceived that this reduction of the ratio of recoveries is in part due to the rejection of the duplicate and multiple recoveries of the same person, thus giving to each person but one recovery. For all other than strictly technical or medical purposes, this, as has heretofore been stated, is the information wanted.

Conclusion 7. — The proportion of recoveries at the hospitals has been constantly diminishing, during a period of from twenty to fifty years.

These statistics cannot prove anything anterior to 1876, when that conclusion was written. But by Table 3 it is demonstrated that, in the four Massachusetts hospitals, the diminution, since 1879, has continued, the progressive reduction being represented by the consecutive annual percentages — 25.95, 22.75, and 18.34. The proportion of recoveries in the year just elapsed is a little less than three-fourths as large as it was three years ago, in the official year 1879–80.

Very clearly, if insanity is to be diminished, it must be by prevention and not by cure.

One more Illustration. — With the foregoing exposition I might, perhaps, very appropriately close forever these published studies of the subject of the curability of insanity. If the arguments which have been used, and the illustrative proofs which have been adduced, in the course of a seven years' discussion, have been insufficient to procure conviction of the truth of the conclusions published in 1876, it is not probable that anything will have the power to convince. It was once intimated that there were minds which would not "be persuaded though one rose from the dead." Others like them there may be at the present time.

There is, however, one hitherto unused illustration furnished by the history of one of the American hospitals, that

I cannot well forbear to present in the present connection. It corroborates the testimony of the experience at the Massachusetts hospitals during the last three years, and emphasizes the force of it.

The epidemic fever of opinion in favor of “good” — thereby meaning, as practically translated, — “expensive” hospitals, which raged throughout the decennium from 1865 to 1875, or thereabouts, will be but too well remembered. It left, for Massachusetts, its own elephantine monument upon Hathorne Hill, in such fashion that it is not likely soon to be forgotten by the people of the Commonwealth, and, at the same time, similarly perpetuated its memory in other States. Of all the excessively costly curative institutions which were the products or outgrowths of that temporary craze, the Hudson River Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, New York, is, if I mistake not, the most remarkable for its costliness. Danvers is but a pigmy as compared with it. It was intended to be the institution of all institutions, destined, so long as it might exist, to stand as a practical and therefore irrefutable proof that lavish expenditure upon hospital buildings can cure insanity.

That hospital was opened on the 20th of October, 1871, and its last published report covers the official year ending with the 30th of September, 1881. At the latter date, it had been in operation ten years, minus twenty days. In the course of that decennium it admitted sixteen hundred and seventy-one (1,671) patients, and discharged as *recovered* three hundred and fifty-three (353). The percentage of recoveries, as compared with the admissions, is 21.12, or a fraction more than one-fifth.

In view of this result at the Hudson River Hospital, one of the most prominent men engaged in the work connected with the charities of the State of New York, writes to me as follows : — “ If any additional evidence of the correctness of your conclusions in regard to the curability of insanity is needed, it is furnished in the ten years’ experience of this most expensive of institutions ‘established presumably for cure.’ ”

The very near approach to identity in the results at Poughkeepsie and at the Massachusetts hospitals, may arrest

the attention of the reader. The proportion of recoveries was, —

At the Hudson River Hospital,	21.12 per cent.
At the four Massachusetts hospitals,	22.25 “
At the oldest three Massachusetts hospitals,	20.61 “

But there is a difference in the computation of these ratios which operates pretty largely in favor of the Massachusetts institutions. The statistics of Massachusetts relate only to *persons*; those of Poughkeepsie to *patients*, or *cases*. The Hudson River Hospital gets the advantage of all the repeated recoveries of the same person, which, like all other institutions of the kind, it must have had; whereas at the Massachusetts hospitals, these were all rejected.

A Moment abroad. — Had it not been for the analysis of the Massachusetts statistics, several other appropriate topics furnished by both the United States and Europe, would have been noticed. As it is, I must pass them by, with but two exceptions upon the other side of the Atlantic.

In my annual report, one year ago, there was a notice of the statistics of the Morningside Asylum, at Edinburgh, Scotland. It appears that, from a misunderstanding in regard to the patients who had suffered more than one attack, I was led to erroneous conclusions. It was stated that of the 347 patients admitted, 108 were readmitted after recovery from one or more former attacks. This was a mistake, of which the acknowledgment and the correction give me more pleasure than the assertion. The 108 should have been 63. But I will let Dr. Clouston make the full correction in his own language.

“The asylum discharged [in 1880] 165, but it had taken back, altogether, of persons who had been discharged, *recovered* and *unrecovered*, 80. Of this 80, 63 had recovered in former years, showing that *there is a considerable part of the inmates of asylums whose brain condition being unstable, they come in and go out frequently*. But out of the 267 first admissions there were 97 first *recoveries*.”

My most cordial thanks are due to the doctor. He acknowledges, in the language which I have italicized, that

his own statistics show precisely what I have been attempting to prove for the last half-dozen years.

I am now indebted to the doctor for his very interesting report for the year 1881. In this the recoveries for the year are reported in a manner differing from that of the next preceding year, and by that difference the report becomes more lucid. The number of admissions in the course of the year was 339, of which 247 were for the first time, while 92 were readmissions. I here copy, in full, the table of recoveries.

Persons Recovered in 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
A. Recovered for the first time,	45	48	93
(a.) Readmitted, and again discharged recovered,	—	4	4
(b.) Readmitted, but not again discharged recovered,	6	3	9
B. Had made one or more recoveries in previous years,	31	34	65
(a.) Readmitted, and again discharged recovered	—	—	—
(b.) Readmitted, but not again discharged recovered	7	4	11
Number of persons recovered,	76	82	158
Number of cases of recovery,	76	86	162

The whole number of *persons* who recovered within the year was 158 : 93 of these recovered for the first time. But after their discharge as recovered, four of them were readmitted and again discharged recovered. They made two recoveries each within the year. Nine more of them were readmitted, and, at the end of the year, still remained in the asylum. Although discharged recovered, and counted among the recoveries, they came back within the year.

The remaining 65 of the *persons* who were discharged as recovered, did *not* recover for the first time ; but each one of them had recovered once or more in previous years. Of these 65 who were discharged recovered within the year, 11 came back, and were still in the asylum at the expiration of the year.

Summing the two classes, it appears that of the 158 persons discharged recovered within the year, 24 relapsed and were readmitted within the year. Four of them were discharged recovered a second time within the year, and 20 (9 + 11) were still in the asylum at the close of the year.

I have thus put the information in the table into the language of words for the benefit of those who have no taste for the language of numerals. It is a lucid showing, so far as it goes, but it would have been more satisfactory if we had been told *how many recoveries* the 65 persons had made in previous years. The movement of the population of the asylum is quick, and the making of repeated or multiple recoveries is evidently more rapid than in any one of the Massachusetts hospitals,

British Medico-Psychological Association.—It was mentioned last year that a series of improved and reformatory tables, by which the defects in the method of reporting the statistics of the institutions for the insane would be remedied, had been prepared by a committee and presented for adoption by the British Medico-Psychological Association. After due discussion, it was decided to postpone action upon the subject for one year. At the meeting of the Association in August of the current year, there was another discussion, which ended, at length, in the adoption *for one year*, of the new tables. So far so good—and very good. A prudent caution in driving, even when one knows that he is on the right road, is commendable.

The superintendents of the British asylums will find that the new tables will increase their labor to a no inconsiderable extent; a fact of which no one perhaps is more conscious than they themselves. The work of preparing the statistics of this hospital was increased, probably threefold, by the tables introduced three years ago. But the British superintendents have always put very much more work into their statistics than have the superintendents of the institutions in this country; and hence their labor will not be proportionally increased. But, for them and for us, it is the end that crowns the work, and all upon whom the burden is imposed must look for their reward in the greater revelation of truth, and the immensely enhanced value of their statistics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To those who, in their own homes, have been thoughtful of our inmates, and so far interested in their welfare as to assist in ministering to their entertainment or instruction, we desire, both for ourselves and in behalf of the recipients, to extend our cordial thanks. The printed contributions in this direction which have been received, are as follows : —

Six volumes of Harper's Family Library, a large number of newspapers, and a Christmas box containing many presents for persons in the women's department, from Miss Florence Austin; a considerable collection of copies of several magazines, from Mrs. J. H. Butler; a package of religious newspapers from S. E. Bridgman, Esq.; a quantity of newspapers and other periodicals from Dr. Crittenden; one copy, weekly of "The Christian Register," from its publishers; and two copies, weekly, of the "Staaten Zeitung," from its publishers.

The contributions by personal presence and performance consisted of a lecture on Astronomy, by George W. Horr, Esq.; several exhibitions of stereoptic pictures, by Dr. T. W. Meekins; a "reading" and a concert of vocal music, each by several members of the Junior Class in Smith College; three vocal and instrumental concerts by Miss Longley and Miss Rice, with readings at one of them by Miss Stevens, and at the other by Mr. Williams; and a concert by the members of the choir of the Edwards Church.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The three physicians who, at the beginning of the official year, constituted the medical staff of the institution, still remain in office. By the action of your board, at its meeting in July last, the number of the staff was increased to four, by the appointment to the place of Second Assistant Physician, of David G. Hall, M. D., who has satisfactorily performed his duties to the present time. Dr. Nims, at the same time, was appointed Assistant Superintendent; and Dr. Pickard First Assistant Physician.

By the failing health, and the resignation in January last, of Mr. Asa Wright, the farmer, the hospital was deprived of the services of a valuable officer, and the Superintendent

of an active, energetic and efficient co-laborer. He took the immediate charge of the farm in December, 1857, and, when the institution was organized, received the appointment to the office, which he held continuously until the time of that resignation. The ability with which he conducted its affairs placed him in general reputation in the rank of the ablest farmers of western Massachusetts. More, if not better than this, he was fortunately endowed by nature with the peculiar faculty by which, in his relations with the patients, he was enabled to get along smoothly, and at the same time exercise upon them a favorable influence. It is my pleasure, no less than my duty, to accord to Mr. Wright his share of merit, as one of the agencies by and through which the hospital has attained its measure of success, and of favorable consideration by the people of the Commonwealth.

Thus far, since the beginning of the current calendar year, the place of farmer has been filled by John Mercier, who for fourteen years had been employed upon the premises. He has performed the duties of the position to my satisfaction, and much better, in my opinion, than would have been possible by any man without experience here.

As the drops of rain to the sea, so fall the years into the great ocean of the past. At this point, where one has gone and another cometh, I once more gladly recognize and acknowledge the aid, the sympathy, and the generous consideration of your board, as well as the cordial co-operation of all who are engaged with me in the prosecution of the administrative affairs of the hospital.

PLINY EARLE.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 5, 1882.

APPENDIX.

2.* Monthly Admissions, Discharges, and Averages.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES. (Including Deaths.)			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
1881.									
October, . . .	6	6	12	8	5	13	227.35	235.65	463.00
November, . . .	7	8	15	6	3	9	226.97	238.16	465.13
December, . . .	3	5	8	3	10	13	228.42	236.42	464.84
1882.									
January, . . .	5	5	10	2	6	8	229.71	234.03	463.74
February, . . .	3	3	6	3	13	16	229.61	229.71	459.32
March, . . .	5	6	11	4	4	8	230.39	225.54	455.93
April, . . .	2	5	7	2	4	6	232.93	225.27	458.20
May, . . .	10	6	16	6	3	9	234.13	229.51	463.64
June, . . .	5	2	7	8	7	15	234.43	229.00	463.43
July, . . .	6	9	15	6	3	9	234.19	226.06	460.25
August, . . .	4	5	9	8	3	11	229.71	232.42	462.13
September, . . .	6	2	8	6	5	11	228.40	231.73	460.13
Total of cases, . . .	62	62	124	62	66	128			
Total of persons, . . .	61	58	119	62	65	127			
Daily average for the year, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	230.52	231.14	461.66†

3. Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, . . .	50	52	102	—	—	—
Second, . . .	8	5	13	4	1	5
Third, . . .	—	1	1	—	2	2
Fourth, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Fifth, . . .	1	2	3	2	4	6
Sixth, . . .	1	—	1	5	—	5
Ninth, . . .	1	—	1	4	—	4
Thirteenth, . . .	—	1	1	—	9	9
Total of cases, . . .	62	62	124	15	16	31
Total of persons, . . .	61	58	119	7	4	11

* For Table No. 1, see the beginning of the Superintendent's report.

† These totals were obtained by a division of the sums of daily residence for the year by 365, the number of days in the year.

62 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

4. Ages of Persons admitted for the First Time.

AGES.	AT FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY.			WHEN ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less,	—	3	3	—	1	1
From 15 to 20 years,	2	3	5	2	3	5
20 to 25 years,	6	8	14	7	7	14
25 to 30 years,	9	10	19	7	10	17
30 to 35 years,	1	5	6	6	6	12
35 to 40 years,	4	4	8	7	4	11
40 to 50 years,	10	9	19	13	9	22
50 to 60 years,	2	2	4	—	4	4
60 to 70 years,	4	3	7	6	4	10
70 to 80 years,	2	3	5	1	4	5
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	10	2	12	—	—	—
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	50	52	102	50	52	102

5. Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	1	1	—	—	1	1
New Hampshire,	1	1	1	3	2	4
Vermont,	—	2	1	—	1	2
Massachusetts,	14	17	10	9	24	26
Rhode Island,	1	—	—	—	1	—
Connecticut,	9	6	3	4	12	10
New York,	3	5	1	—	4	5
New Jersey,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Virginia,	2	1	—	—	2	1
Kentucky,	—	1	—	—	—	1
Canada,	4	3	4	4	8	7
England,	1	1	3	3	4	4
Ireland,	22	22	28	27	50	49
Scotland,	1	—	2	2	3	2
France,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Germany,	1	1	3	3	4	4
Poland,	1	—	—	—	1	—
Italy,	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	61	61	58	58	119	119

6. *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts,—							
Hampshire County, .	.	.	.	.	11	10	21
Hampden County, .	.	.	.	.	27	26	53
Berkshire County, .	.	.	.	.	15	12	27
Franklin County, .	.	.	.	.	8	10	18
Total of <i>persons</i>, .	.	.	.	.	61	58	119
Cities or large towns,* .	.	.	.	.	31	27	58
Country districts, .	.	.	.	.	30	31	61
Total of <i>persons</i>, .	.	.	.	.	61	58	119

* Containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

7. *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	Unmarried.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	24	22	46	23	18	41	2	12	14	1	—	1
Second,	5	2	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fifth,	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thirteenth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of <i>persons</i> ,* .	32	25	57	26	19	45	2	13	15	1	—	1

* One man unknown.

8. *Occupations of Persons admitted.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	OCCUPATIONS.	Females.
Journalist,	1	Teacher,	1
Clerk,	1	Student,	1
Book-keeper,	3	Musician's wife,	1
Merchant,	1	Hotel-keeper's wife,	1
Manufacturer,	1	Farmer's wife,	1
Commercial traveller,	1	Farmer's daughter,	1
Dealer in rags,	1	Laborer's wife,	4
Druggist,	1	Mill operative,	12
Farmer,	8	Mill operative's wife,	2
Laborer,	15	Machinist's wife,	1
Mill operative,	6	Whip-maker's wife,	1
Paper-maker,	2	Basket-maker's wife,	1
Machinist,	1	Shoemaker's wife,	1
Mechanic,	2	Kalsominer's wife,	1
Watch-maker,	1	Cigar-maker's wife,	1
Carpenter,	4	Butcher's wife,	1
Painter,	1	Collier's wife,	1
Wagon-maker,	1	House-keeper,	11
Blacksmith,	1	Servant,	9
Tinner,	1	Laundress,	2
Moulder,	1	None,	4
Butcher,	1		
Mason,	1		
Cook,	1		
None,	4		
Total of persons,	61	Total of persons,	58

9. *Reported Duration of Insanity before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO THIS HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.*			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	8	14	22	—	—	—	8	14	22
From 1 to 3 months,	9	9	18	—	—	—	9	9	18
3 to 6 months,	1	9	10	—	—	—	1	9	10
6 to 12 months,	5	2	7	—	2	2	5	4	9
1 to 2 years,	11	7	18	—	1	1	11	8	19
2 to 5 years,	9	4	13	5	—	5	14	4	18
5 to 10 years,	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6
10 to 20 years,	2	2	4	2	5	7	4	7	11
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	4	2	6	4	2	6
Unknown,	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
Total of cases,	50	52	102	12	10	22	62	62	124
Total of persons,	—	—	—	11	6	17	61	58	119
Average of known cases, .	Yrs. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Yrs. 1 $\frac{5}{12}$	Yrs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yrs. 14 $\frac{9}{11}$	Yrs. 10 $\frac{7}{10}$	Yrs. 12 $\frac{6}{7}$	Yrs. 4 $\frac{9}{58}$	Yrs. 2 $\frac{58}{61}$	Yrs. 3 $\frac{64}{119}$

* In this division of the table the whole period of time, from the first attack to the last admission, is indicated.

10. *Form of Disease in the Cases admitted.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	37	40	77
Mania, paretic,	1	—	1
Mania, epileptic,	2	2	4
Typhomania,	1	—	1
Melancholia,	10	15	25
Dementia,	9	4	13
Dementia, senile,	1	—	1
Dementia, epileptic,	1	1	2
Total of cases,	62	62	124
Total of persons,	61	58	119

11. *Probable Causes of Insanity in Persons admitted.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	4	13	17
Intemperance,	13	2	15
Overwork,	4	7	11
Epilepsy,	3	3	6
Masturbation,	6	—	6
Puerperal,	—	5	5
Old age,	1	2	3
Injury of head,	2	—	2
Softening of the brain,	1	—	1
Opium eating,	1	—	1
Injury,	1	—	1
Sunstroke,	1	—	1
Amenorrhœa,	—	1	1
Change of life,	—	1	1
Total of physical,	37	34	71
<i>Mental.</i>			
Pecuniary difficulties,	4	—	4
Domestic trouble,	2	1	3
"Trouble,"	—	3	3
Religious excitement,	1	2	3
Disappointment,	—	1	1
Disappointment in love,	1	—	1
Loss of husband,	—	1	1
Hard study,	1	—	1
Fright,	1	—	1
Total of mental,	10	8	18
Total of physical,	37	34	71
Unknown	14	16	30
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	61	58	119

12. *Relation to Hospitals of the Persons admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital,	46	49	95
Former inmates of this hospital,	11	6	17
Former inmates of other hospitals in this State:—			
Worcester,	—	1	1
Former inmates of this hospital and of other hospitals in this State:—			
Worcester,	1	—	1
Former inmates of hospitals in other States,	1	1	2
Former inmates of this hospital and of hospitals in other States,	2	1	3
Former inmates of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States,	—	—	—
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	61	58	119

13. Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, . . .	13	14	27	4	7	11	4	14	18	12	11	23	17	11	28	50	57	107
Second, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	2	8	8	4	12
Third, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
Fourth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
Seventh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Ninth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Thirteenth, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	13	15	28	4	9	13	7	14	21	14	13	27	24	14	38	62	65	127
Total of persons, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	64	126

One woman was discharged as not insane, making the total cases 128, and the total of persons 127.

68 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

14. How supported.

SUPPORTED AS	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Males.	Total.
State patients,	21	19	40	88.71	78.13	166.84
Town patients,	31	34	65	112.78	125.46	238.25
Private patients,	10	9	19	28.98	27.53	56.52
Total of cases,	62	62	124	—	—	461.61*

* This, the *weekly* average, is smaller by the fraction of $\frac{1}{20}$ than the *daily* average, which is 461.66.

15. Cases discharged Recovered.—Duration.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 month,	4	7	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . .	2	3	5	4	6	10	2	5	7
3 to 6 months,	—	4	4	5	5	10	2	2	4
6 to 12 months,	2	—	2	3	3	6	3	7	10
1 to 2 years,	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
2 to 5 years,	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total of cases,	13	15	28	13	15	28	13	15	28
Total of persons,	13	15	28	13	15	28	13	15	28
Average of known cases (in months),	$7\frac{1}{6}$	$1\frac{5}{14}$	$4\frac{1}{26}$	$3\frac{1}{13}$	$5\frac{3}{5}$	$4\frac{2}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{2}{7}$	$8\frac{2}{26}$

16. Cases resulting in Death.—Duration.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 months,	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1
6 to 12 months,	1	—	1	4	3	7	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	3	5	8	6	3	9	2	1	3
2 to 5 years,	4	4	8	4	1	5	4	2	6
5 to 10 years,	3	—	3	3	2	5	4	3	7
10 to 20 years,	2	—	2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Over 20 years,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown,	8	3	11	—	—	—	8	3	11
Total,	24	14	38	24	14	38	24	14	38
Average of known cases (in months),	68 ⁷ / ₁₆	22 ⁸ / ₁₁	49 ²² / ₂₇	45 ⁵ / ₂₄	60 ¹ / ₁₄	50 ¹³ / ₁₉	114 ¹ / ₈	67 ¹ / ₁₁	94 ²⁶ / ₂₇

17. Cases discharged by Recovery or Death.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	8	13	21	6	6	12
Mania, paretic,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mania, epileptic,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Typhomania,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Melancholia,	5	2	7	1	3	4
Dementia,	—	—	—	8	4	12
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dementia, epileptic,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Dementia, paretic,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total,	13	15	28	24	14	38

18. Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nervous System.</i> — Epilepsy,	3	1	4
Paresis,	3	—	3
Paralysis,	1	1	2
Metastasis of erysipelas,	1	1	2
Typhomania,	1	—	1
Exhaustion of acute mania,	1	—	1
Exhaustion of chronic mania,	1	—	1
Mania à potu,	1	—	1
<i>Circulatory.</i> — Fatty degeneration of the heart,	1	—	1
Disease of heart,	—	1	1
Anæmia,	1	—	1
<i>Respiratory.</i> — Phthisis,	3	6	9
Pneumonia,	1	—	1
Congestion of the lungs,	1	—	1
<i>Digestive.</i> — Gastritis,	—	1	1
Diarrhœa,	1	—	1
<i>General.</i> — Marasmus,	2	1	3
Old age,	—	1	1
<i>Accidental.</i> — Suicide,	2	—	2
Result of wound,	—	1	1
Totals,	24	14	38

19. Deaths, classified by Results of Previous Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	5	3	—	3	7	3	10
Second,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
Third,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fourth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	6	8	4	—	4	8	8	16

20. Recoveries, classified by Results of Previous Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Twelfth, .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total, .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

* In all the cases of more than one admission, this classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

21. Deaths, classified by Duration of Insanity and of Treatment.

PERIOD.	DURATION OF INSANITY "FROM FIRST ATTACK."			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	1	1	2	2	1	3
From 1 to 3 months,	—	—	—	1	1	2
3 to 6 months,	—	1	1	1	—	1
6 to 12 months,	—	—	—	5	3	8
1 to 2 years,	2	1	3	3	3	6
2 to 5 years,	4	2	6	5	—	5
5 to 10 years,	4	3	7	5	3	8
10 to 20 years,	4	3	7	2	3	5
Over 20 years,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Unknown,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Totals,	24	14	38	24	14	38
Average of known cases (in months,)	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	137 $\frac{10}{13}$	124 $\frac{9}{29}$	49	67 $\frac{11}{14}$	55 $\frac{35}{38}$

22. Ages of those who Died.

AGES.	AT TIME OF THE FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less,	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25 years,	2	—	2	1	—	1
25 to 30 years,	4	3	7	2	—	2
30 to 35 years,	1	—	1	4	1	5
35 to 40 years,	1	3	4	4	1	5
40 to 50 years,	4	4	8	2	5	7
50 to 60 years,	1	2	3	2	3	5
60 to 70 years,	2	—	2	4	1	5
70 to 80 years,	1	1	2	3	2	5
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	2	1	3
Unknown,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Totals,	24	14	38	24	14	38

1869-70, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870-71, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871-72, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1872-73, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873-74, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1874-75, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1875-76, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1876-77, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1877-78, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1878-79, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1879-80, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880-81, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881-82, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	14	27	4	7	11	4	14	18	12	11	23	17	11	28

1869-70,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5
1870-71,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	5
1871-72,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	8
1872-73,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6
1873-74,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	7
1874-75,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2
1875-76,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	5
1876-77,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	7
1877-78,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	4
1878-79,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	4
1879-80,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3
1880-81,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1
1881-82,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6
Totals,	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	132	132

* One woman discharged as not insane does not appear, there being no column for her.

78 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

25. *Classed Average of Patients.*

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
<i>Monthly Average.</i>				
1864-65,	225.10	48.16	69.83	343.25
1865-66,	252.16	50.58	75.58	378.33
<i>Weekly Average.</i>				
1866-67,	261.96	49.46	89.75	401.17
1867-68,	262.65	47.92	103.06	413.63
1868-69,	248.52	54.98	101.46	404.96
1869-70,	236.19	65.04	107.23	408.46
1870-71,	234.10	77.07	118.38	429.55
1871-72,	226.96	89.57	112.27	428.80
1872-73,	248.02	99.23	90.00	437.25
1873-74,	284.48	102.88	82.06	469.42
1874-75,	274.35	128.34	72.46	475.15
1875-76,	259.19	146.02	68.94	474.15
1876-77,	254.84	161.58	60.02	476.44
1877-78,	211.90	175.71	54.75	442.36
1878-79,	200.34	182.29	54.23	436.86
1879-80,	197.03	198.01	55.46	450.50
1880-81,	180.82	214.15	57.19	452.15
1881-82,	166.84	238.25	56.52	461.61

26. *Monthly Consumption of Gas.*

MONTHS.	Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
1881.		
October,	33,100	1,067.74
November,	39,200	1,306.66
December,	45,300	1,461.29
1882.		
January,	43,450	1,401.61
February,	34,000	1,214.28
March,	30,700	990.22
April,	22,100	736.66
May,	14,650	472.58
June,	10,750	358.33
July,	11,700	377.42
August,	13,950	450.00
September,	23,600	786.66
Totals,	322,500	883.56*

* Daily average for the year.

27. Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1881-82.

	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Bed-spreads.	Blankets.	Rubber Sheets.	Bed-ticks.	Pillow-ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash-bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair-brushes.	Combs.	Carpet-strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Syrup Cups.	Knives.	Forks.	Lanterns.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall,	-	16	6	3	-	9	2	14	12	1	-	6	-	-	2	2	2	6	18	12	30	-	-	3	-	1	1
2d Hall,	30	26	6	1	1	6	1	4	4	1	-	22	-	1	3	3	3	3	15	12	14	-	4	2	1	-	1
3d and 4th Halls,	40	26	-	11	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall,	10	40	6	-	-	11	1	14	6	1	-	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	18	12	-	4	1	1	-	-	1
2d Hall,	-	16	6	3	-	15	2	8	-	1	-	24	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	26	12	11	2	2	1	3	6	-	1	-	12	-	3	6	-	6	-	-	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall,	12	24	-	10	-	8	-	6	5	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	30	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall,	12	24	6	-	-	23	-	4	1	-	-	5	1	1	3	-	12	-	-	16	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	12	6	-	12	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	51	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall,	16	16	2	8	-	4	-	18	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	6	-	3	-	5	-	-
2d Hall,	16	16	8	12	5	1	-	27	9	3	2	6	2	-	2	-	6	-	-	6	24	-	-	1	-	-	-
3d Hall,	-	12	6	10	2	1	1	16	5	1	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall,	2	16	3	6	-	4	-	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	8	-	6	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Middle 1st Hall,	26	24	14	12	-	1	-	34	4	1	1	12	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall,	28	12	4	14	-	4	2	16	4	-	-	15	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d Hall,	36	24	2	10	4	11	-	28	-	-	-	9	-	-	21	-	30	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall,	12	-	-	8	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall,	16	12	-	7	-	1	-	4	8	1	-	6	1	-	1	-	12	-	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall,	24	36	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	-	13	-	12	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-
3d Hall,	12	24	-	20	6	14	1	4	2	-	-	6	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall,	12	15	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	36	-	42	48	42	-	-	36	-	-
Rear,	7	18	15	6	-	2	-	35	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Centre,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate,	349	415	96	155	24	143	16	272	91	11	5	180	9	9	138	22	297	129	261	167	90	81	34	5	59	27	5

27. Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1881-82. — Concluded.

	Spoons.	Glass Casters.	Table-spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish-towels.	Rollers.	Wash-basins.	Soap, pounds.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust-brushes.	Scrub-brushes.	Dust-pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe-brushes.	Spools Thread.	Skeins Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Rubber Chambers.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	54	7	1	2	2	1	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	-	34	15	2	1	1	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	58	20	1	1	2	3	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	6	38	6	18	1	44	19	2	1	3	1	2	1	21	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	6	1	36	24	3	2	4	1	4	3	18	2	-	2	-	1	-	1
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	18	6	2	48	32	3	1	1	2	2	5	24	2	-	3	-	-	-	6
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	6	1	34	13	-	1	1	-	2	1	21	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	6	3	64	18	1	1	1	-	3	3	21	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	62	19	-	1	-	-	3	2	15	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	26	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2d Hall, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	12	18	6	-	-	44	17	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	-	4	7	3
3d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	6	-	64	13	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	8	-	4	7	-
4th Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	44	11	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	9	4	3	7	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	1	54	14	-	2	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	12	1	2	5	-
2d Hall, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	18	1	54	28	-	2	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	16	-	3	15	3
3d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	56	21	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	27	-	4	15	-
4th Hall, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	52	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	-	54	18	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	16	-	1	5	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	-	70	28	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	26	1	8	16	-
3d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	-	32	6	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	18	-	3	8	-
4th Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	5	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	-
Kitchen, . . .	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	36	1	79	63	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Rear, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	164	85	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate, . . .	34	12	-	12	42	36	196	130	192	11	1,262	496	22	25	21	9	39	41	10	152	14	173	6	33	107	13

28. Days' Work by Patients.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING- ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1881.								
October, .	610	155	240	395	178	44	284	328
November, .	553	150	223	373	151	52	325	377
December, .	577	155	229	384	184	35	326	361
1882.								
January, .	448	155	223	378	162	26	288	314
February, .	464	112	212	324	180	24	248	272
March, . .	450	124	230	354	170	26	280	306
April, . .	683	120	223	343	150	32	284	316
May, . . .	639	124	251	375	145	53	365	418
June, . . .	702	120	228	348	150	52	366	418
July, . . .	719	124	236	360	142	52	338	390
August, . .	742	124	222	346	143	54	368	422
September, .	687	120	218	338	143	52	380	432
Totals, . .	7,274	1,583	2,735	4,318	1,898	502	3,852	4,354

The patients, whose work is recorded in this table, were employed as many hours in the day as were the employees in each of the several departments respectively. The total number of days' work is 17,844, to which may be added 702 days by men, in the mattress room, making an aggregate of 18,546 days. No record was kept of the time of work on the ornamental grounds, at the stable, in the bakery, the boiler-room, and the carpenter's shop. A large amount of other work is done both in the halls, and, at irregular times, out of them.

29. *List of Articles made in the Sewing-room.*

Dresses,	238	Straw-ticks,	70
Chemises,	120	Mattress-ticks,	69
Drawers,	48	Feather ticks	3
Skirts,	86	Bed-spreads,	12
Waists,	10	Towels,	367
Sacques,	18	Towels (roller),	292
Night-gowns,	15	Table-cloths,	11
Hats (trimmed),	39	Waiter-spreads,	2
Undervests,	4	Curtains,	78
Shirts,	254	Carpets,	2
Duck pants,	1	Carpet-strips (hemmed),	28
Suspenders,	157	Clothes-bags,	21
Collars,	236	Handkerchiefs (hemmed),	18
Aprons,	164	Spreads (hemmed),	64
Sheets,	376	Napkins (hemmed),	20
Pillow-cases,	512	Ox blankets,	8
Bolster-cases,	18	Holder,	672
Pillow-ticks,	38	Articles repaired,	23,444
Bolster-ticks,	3		

30. *Upholstery done in the Year.*

Hair mattresses made, new materials,	15
Hair mattresses made, new ticks,	44
Hair mattresses made, old ticks, new hair,	8
Husk mattresses made, new materials,	48
Husk mattresses made, new husks,	60
New husk under-beds made, new materials,	37
Old under-bedticks filled with new husks,	118
Hair pillows made, new materials,	20
Hair pillows overhauled, hair repicked,	27
Old pillow-ticks filled with new hair,	8

31. Annual Cost of Gas.

YEAR.	Cost of Gas.	Average Number of Patients.	Cost per Patient.
1860-61,	\$2,030 39	314.26	\$6 46
1861-62,	2,085 29	313.80	6 64
1862-63,	2,109 02	355.63	5 93
1863-64,	2,069 79	357.63	5 78
1864-65,	1,653 05	342.40	4 82
1865-66,	1,107 98	376.35	2 94
1866-67,	1,056 16	401.03	2 63
1867-68,	1,022 51	413.41	2 47
1868-69,	903 92	405.10	2 23
1869-70,	915 30	408.83	2 23
1870-71,	1,043 99	421.90	2 47
1871-72,	980 94	428.72	2 28
1872-73,	1,006 61	437.23	2 30
1873-74,	1,066 74	469.54	2 27
1874-75,	1,012 63	475.35	2 13
1875-76,	1,089 82	474.21	2 29
1876-77,	1,033 59	476.16	2 17
1877-78,	1,066 02	442.43	2 41
1878-79,	1,033 05	436.73	2 37
1879-80,	945 00	450.51	2 10
1880-81,	949 65	451.79	2 10
1881-82,	919 13	461.66	2 00

The hospital has always been supplied with gas by the Northampton Gas Light Company. Until April 1, 1879, the price was \$3.25 per thousand cubic feet, with an additional charge for meter-rent. Since that time it has been but \$3.00, including meter-rent, and, during the last two years with a discount of 5 per cent.

32. Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

NAME.	Residence.	When app'ted.	Service ended.	From what cause.
Charles E. Forbes,* .	Northampton, .	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton, .	Uxbridge, . .	1856	1858	do do.
Eliphalet Trask, .	Springfield, .	1856	1875	do. do.
John C. Russell,* .	Great Barrington,	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman, .	Greenfield, . .	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith, . .	Northampton, .	1857	1860	Resigned.
Luther V. Bell,* .	Somerville, . .	1857	1859	do.
Zebina L. Raymond,*	Greenfield, . .	1858	1859	do.
Franklin Ripley,* .	Greenfield, . .	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson,*	Amherst, . . .	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Laffin,* .	Pittsfield, . .	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith, .	Northampton, .	1860	1863	do. do.
Charles Allen, . .	Greenfield, . .	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field,* .	Greenfield, . .	1861	1864	do.
Edward Hitchcock, .	Amherst, . . .	1863	1879	do.
Silas M. Smith, .	Northampton, .	1864	—	Still in office.
Edmund H. Sawyer,*	Easthampton, .	1864	1879	Died in office.
Henry L. Sabin, .	Williamstown, .	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane, .	Greenfield, . .	1875	—	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft, .	Pittsfield, . .	1876	—	do. do.
William M. Gaylord,	Northampton, .	1879	—	do. do.
Lyman D. James, .	Williamsburg, .	1879	—	do. do.

* Deceased.

33. *Officers and Employés.*

Time employed, March 1, 1882.

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pliny Earle, M D., Superintendent,	17	7	26
Edward B. Nims, M D, 1st Ass't Physician,	13	2	14
Daniel Pickard, M.D., 2d Ass't Physician,	4	10	22
Walter B. Welton, Clerk,	16	—	14
John Mercier, Farmer,	14	8	—
Danford Morse, Engineer,	17	—	7
Robert H. Gallivan, Supervisor,	8	10	11
Lucy A. Gilbert, Supervisor,	15	—	18
F. Josephus Rice, Steward,	23	4	24
Mary Ward, Seamstress,	11	6	3
Ella E. Nelson, Laundress,	—	6	8
Charles Ziehlké, Baker,	19	6	—
Frances C. Earle, Assistant Clerk,	9	11	6
Minnie J. Guilfoil, Assistant Supervisor,	3	5	24
Fannie R. Sawyer, Assistant Seamstress,	—	7	10
Victoria S. Pillinger, Assistant Laundress,	5	8	9
Perry Davis, Attendant,	12	4	16
James H. Neill, Attendant,	6	7	21
Walter E. Pillinger, Attendant,	7	9	29
Richard F. Neill, Attendant,	4	6	26
Michael W. Powers, Attendant,	3	10	6
Willard C. Ellis, Attendant,	2	7	—
Eugene C. Wilbur, Attendant,	1	11	26
George E. Rood, Attendant,	1	4	14
Don F. Boutelle, Attendant,	—	9	2
Edward Conners, Attendant,	—	8	9
Peter Donahue, Attendant,	—	5	20
Maria E. Graves, Attendant,	14	1	7
Martha R. Harris, Attendant,	7	6	7
Jane McGuire, Attendant,	6	10	3
Mary B. Ransom, Attendant,	6	3	15
Hannah Merrifield, Attendant,	6	2	26
Nellie M. Henchy, Attendant,	6	2	2
Cecile Riel, Attendant,	5	4	23
F. F. Poor, Attendant,	3	4	13
Naomi A. Griffin, Attendant,	1	9	21
Mary M. Dudley, Attendant,	—	11	16
Edna A. Wales, Attendant,	—	11	2
Emma Crowell, Attendant,	—	9	—
Jessie A. Rand, Attendant,	—	8	11
Laura G. Barrett, Attendant,	—	8	4
Barbara McDonald, Attendant,	—	7	9
Mary J. McNabb, Attendant,	—	7	9
Emily A. Drew, Attendant,	—	—	14
Hattie Halladay, Farmers' Dining Room,	7	7	14
Katie M. Aldrich, Centre,	1	10	8
Ida R. Howes, Centre,	2	6	18
Thomas C. Powers,	7	11	11
Mary E. Johnson, Cook,	—	11	14
Carrie Egen, Assistant Cook,	2	4	20

Officers and Employés. — Concluded.

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Lillian M. Works, Assistant Cook, . . .	—	4	22
Delphine Tetro, Assistant Cook, . . .	—	—	16
H. Frank Haskell, Assistant Cook, . . .	1	3	4
William C. Hall, Assistant Engineer, . . .	16	5	17
Nicholas Riel, Night Engineer, . . .	6	2	25
Andrew N. Thorington, Watchman, . . .	11	1	30
Sifroi Belville, Carpenter, . . .	11	10	7
Walter Tower, Carpenter, . . .	5	3	—
Alfred Parenteau, Painter, . . .	16	6	18
David Mercier, Coachman, . . .	5	—	14
Charles Egen, Assistant Baker, . . .	4	5	4
Benjamin Rockwell, Assistant Farmer, . . .	14	9	—
Elson E. Howes, Assistant Farmer, . . .	4	11	23
Julius Freeman, Assistant Farmer, . . .	4	7	24
Henry Wilson, Assistant Farmer, . . .	2	10	8
Erie L. Ditty, Assistant Farmer, . . .	1	9	26
William Simpson, Assistant Farmer, . . .	—	5	—

